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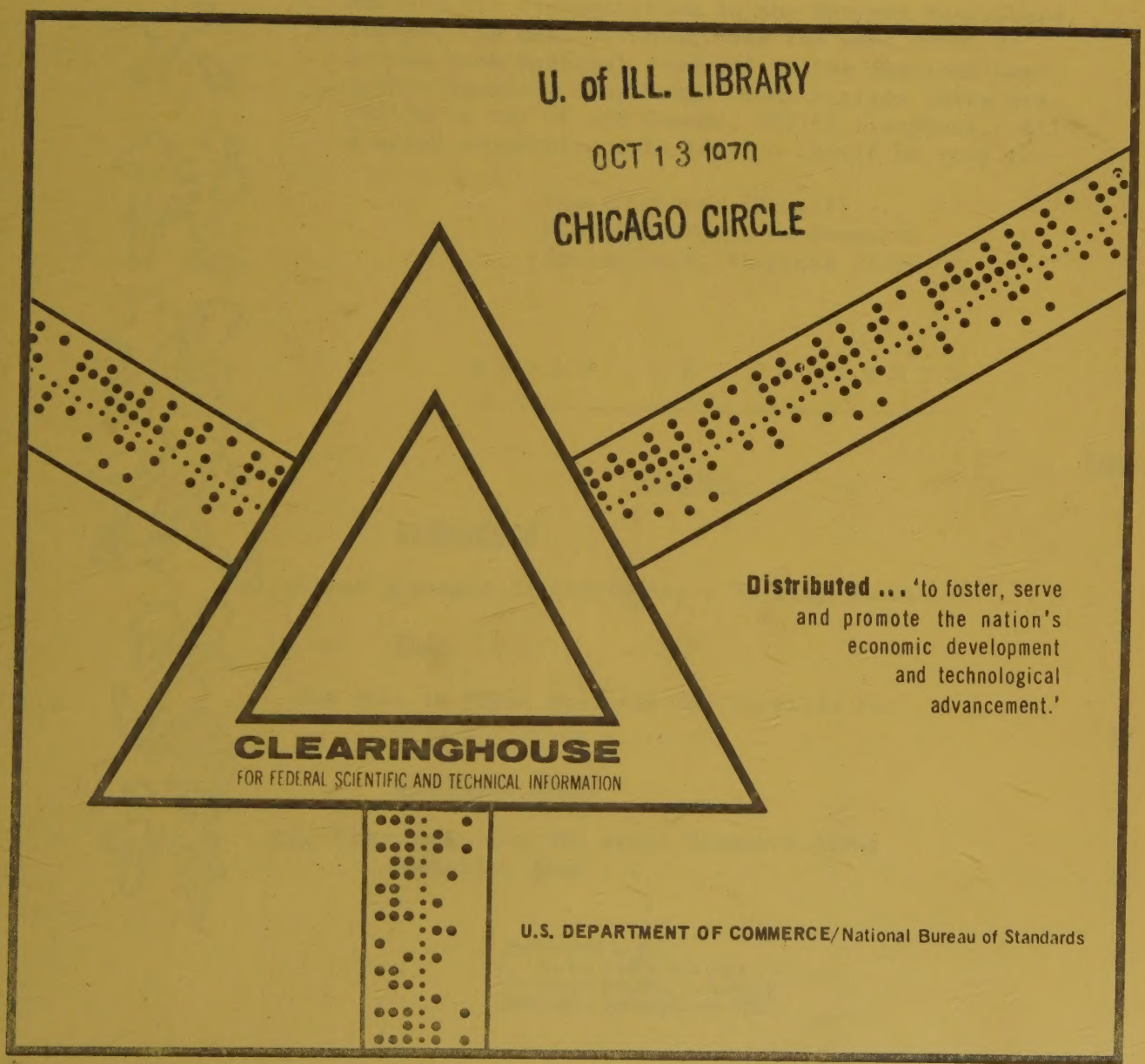
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February 10, 1970 No. 4593

**********
* NATIONAL *
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LITERATURE

## Class Struggle Is Continuing

### - Further criticism against poisonous weed novel Morning in Shanghai, and refutation of the poisonous weed article written in its defense

by

Ting Hsueh-lei (丁学雷)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 24, 1970)

Morning of Shanghai, a full-length novel by Chou Erh-fu, comes under attack again in the following article for its pro-bourgeois stand.

The author of the article also attacks an article written by one Sang Wei-ch'uan (桑偉川) in defense of Morning in Shanghai and published in Wen Hui Pao of Shanghai with a scathing editor's comment.--SCMP Ed.

The recent struggle revolving around the rehabilitation and counter-rehabilitation of the poisonous weed novel Morning in Shanghai (hereinafter referred to as Morning for short) has caused strong repercussions among the broad masses of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary people of Shanghai.

On July 11, 1969, Jen-min Jih-pao published an article written by us entitled "Big Poisonous Weed That Cleared the Way for Liu Shao-ch'i's Restoration of Capitalism--Criticism of Morning in Shanghai." The article

was written after a study of the many good views expressed by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in stern criticism and repudiation of the novel.

Not long after that, a man named Sang Wei-ch'uan of Shanghai Municipal Gas Company came out with a rival article in defense of the big poisonous weed Morning in Shanghai and in an attempt to reverse the verdict on the author, counter-revolutionary revisionist Chou Erh-fu and on the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the bourgeoisie and their agent Liu Shao-ch'i. This old article was published on November 20 in Wen Hui Pao, with a comment by the editor. Sang Wei-ch'uan's specialty was not literary work but gas technology, yet he knew very well how to serve the political needs of the bourgeoisie with the weapon of literary criticism.

The appearance of his article won the applause of the class enemy, but it also restored the sense of smell of some of those in our own ranks who had had some sort of nasal catarrh, and they were able to sense that this was a new trend and a new form of class struggle. The struggle has enabled us to understand better Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and has given us a very profound lesson in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. The dock workers said, "The Pacific has never been quite pacific, and Shanghai is certainly not a typhoon shelter." The struggle between the two classes and two lines is still going on. It will be very dangerous if anyone wants to stop the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in the ideological and cultural sphere and to lie down comfortably and go to sleep.

## Struggle of the Lines in History and in Current Reality

One basic viewpoint of Marxism is this: Renewed mention of class struggle in history is all for the sake of current class struggle. Through the poisonous weed novel Morning and the poisonous weed article written in its defense, we may see clearly the violent struggle between the two classes and two lines that has been going on for fully twenty years.

On the eve of the nationwide liberation, Chairman Mao already clearly pointed out: Throughout the whole phase of socialist revolution, the basic contradiction within the country will be "the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie." The way the working class and the bourgeoisie are dealt with becomes a clearly defined line between the two lines during this historical phase. Chairman Mao called on the whole Party: "It is necessary to rely wholeheartedly on the working class" and "It is necessary to learn to wage political, economic and cultural struggle against the imperialists, the Kuomintang and the bourgeoisie in the cities, and to wage diplomatic struggle against the imperialists."

Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, on the other hand, declared wildly that capitalist "exploitation is meritorious" and that "this service shall forever be remembered," while "the working class is not all

reliable," thus openly telling the capitalists provokingly, "You must wage struggle against the workers."

The great "5-anti" movement which Chairman Mao personally initiated and led was a contest of nationwide scale between the working class and the bourgeoisie after the phase of socialist revolution began, as well as a big contest of strength between the two lines within the Party. This struggle was even more acute and complex especially in Shanghai, where the strength of the working class was the greatest and the forces of the bourgeoisie were highly concentrated.

After the liberation of Shanghai, Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang planted there their agents Jao Shu-shih, P'an Han-nien, Ch'en P'ei-hsien, and others. These carried out obstruction, sabotage, counter-attack and counter-reckoning against the great "5-anti" movement by all means. Advocating "unity and cooperation" with the bourgeoisie, they arbitrarily changed the "democratic reform" into a "democratic unity" movement. The working class and revolutionary people of Shanghai,guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and led by the Chinese Communist Party, shattered all the sinister schemes of obstruction, sabotage, and counter-attack and counter-reckoning of Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Shanghai, winning a great victory for the "5-anti" movement, a great victory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Morning is a story that freely distorts this great revolution. The first and second volumes of Morning appeared between 1957 and 1962. At that time the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of means of production in our country was already basically complete, the frenzied attack from the Right wing of the bourgeoisie was smashed, and a great victory was won in both socialist revolution and socialist construction. However, the defeated class were not reconciled to their defeat, but they were even more frenzied because of their defeat. In particular, when the Khrushchev revisionist renegade group whipped up, with the cooperation of US imperialism, an international anti-China adverse current, the small handful of class enemies in the country, incited by Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang, were more frenzied than ever and tried to turn their desire for capitalist restoration into practical action.

Under such a situation of violent class struggle, two basically antagonistic stands and methods could be adopted in reflecting the great struggle of the "5-anti" movement. One was to take resolutely the proletarian stand and, for the sake of defending Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, strive to create the heroic image of the working class, criticize the bourgeoisie and Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and encourage the revolutionary people to wage struggle courageously against the class enemy. The other was to take the bourgeois stand obstinately, and, in order to promote Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, fabricate an "heroic" image of the bourgeoisie in opposition to the working class and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, incite the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes to rise to "change heaven," and turn their "evening" into their "Morning."

Which stand did counter-revolutionary revisionist Chou Erh-fu take and which method did he use in creating Morning? Let us take the image of Hsü I-te, a capitalist in Morning, for an answer.

Capitalist Hsü I-te is the hero that is prominent in the whole book, all other characters were created merely as the supporting cast. This man was not only a reactionary capitalist embodying all the "five poisons," but also a traitor who set up "three lines of defense" in Shanghai, Hong Kong and New York "as soon as the People's Liberation Army crossed the Yangtse," in a vain attempt to resist the socialist motherland to the end. However, Chou Erh-fu represented him not only as an "industrialist" who "gave a living" to the workers, but a "meritorious minister" who, "having the dignity of a general," did much that "was beneficial to the country." The author placed all sympathy with this representative of the bourgeoisie and beautified Hsü I-te's ugly inner world with all the decadent craftsmanship of revisionist literature. In particular, when the great "5-anti" movement swept over every nook and corner of Shanghai and struck at the bourgeoisie, the author purposefully let Hsü I-te brood by the side of the river and, gazing to the south at night, sigh. Through description of several "final leave takings" at family meetings, the author boldly made counter-revolutionary accusations against the working class and socialism. Finally, Hsü I-te's sham confession but real counter-attack was "adopted" at a general meeting of workers of the whole factory, and the author lauded the so-called "great historical change" with "pink roses" and "stormy applause."

If we admit that Hsü I-te is the "hero" of the bourgeoisie in Chou Erh-fu's mind, then T'ang A-ying, a character created for the sole purpose of justifying Hsü I-te's "meritorious exploitation" of his workers, is the kind of slave needed by the bourgeoisie who has lost all revolutionary fighting will and who betrays the interests of the working class. The author made her forget completely her deep hatred for the landlord and bully who cruelly persecuted her, and show boundless gratitude for the capitalist exploitation that was draining her of her very marrow. The triumphant entry of the Liberation Army into the city did not rouse the least bit of class consciousness in her, but the death of her dear baby who had pretty eyes nearly drove her mad. She took part in the "struggle" against Hsü I-te, only because Hsü was instrumental in causing the miscarriage of her baby. The future of the socialist revolution and the destiny of the dictatorship of the proletariat was nothing to her.

In accordance with the counter-revolutionary needs of the bourgeoisie as represented by Hsü I-te and to "reconcile" the two fundamentally antagonistic classes--the working class and the bourgeoisie--with each other, the author created another character, Yang Chien, chief of the united front department of the district Party committee and leader of a "5-anti" inspection team.

Instead of opposing the "five poisons" of the capitalists in his capacity of leader of a "5-anti" team, the first thing he did as soon as he came to the factory was to echo Liu Shao-ch'i's tune by "adequately evaluating the merits and achievements" of the capitalists and "considerately" advise them to "reckon the account for themselves," in opposition to Chairman Mao's directive, "It is necessary to wage political, economic and cultural struggle against the bourgeoisie." Again, in accordance with Liu Shao-ch'i's preposterous invention that "the wife of a capitalist is more capable than two vice premiers," he gathered together the capitalist's trusted men and mistresses and corrupt elements and organized them into a bourgeois "class force" in opposition to Chairman Mao's directive, "It is necessary to rely wholeheartedly on the working class."

In dealing with the working class, Yang Chien took another attitude. He objected to the workers' participation in the socialist revolution and rebuked them for criticizing and struggling against the reactionary capitalists, saying that such criticism was "without reason" and "contrary to law."

What sort of a man was Yang Chien after all? Said Hsü I-te, "This man is not bad. Whenever we businessmen have some problem and go to him for help, he is willing to help us." This praise from reactionary capitalist Hsü I-te has vividly represented the ugly face of a scab. Yang Chien was a minor Liu Shao-ch'i!

In the important period of 1957-1962, when international and domestic class struggle was very violent, Morning recalled the bourgeois "general" Hsü I-te and his men to the land of China, where the proletariat exercised dictatorship. What was the purpose? The author answered this question through the mouth of "Red young boss" and bourgeois politician Ma Mu-han: It was to enable the bourgeoisie to attain an "illustrious position" they had never been able to attain in "any former dynasty," in other words, it was to restore capitalism in accordance with Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

However, Sang Wei-ch'uan rushed out to say: "No, what you say is completely wrong, but what is said in Morning is completely right. Now let us 'unify our thinking' in accordance with what is said in Morning!"

That happened in November 1969, at a time when the great proletarian cultural revolution entered the important phase of struggle, criticism and transformation and the proletariat were building a dictatorship in the superstructure, including the various cultural spheres. Sang Wei-ch'uan's class sensitivity was much stronger than that of some of our comrades. He was quite able to meet the requirements of the bourgeoisie. What did he mean by "unifying thinking" in accordance with Morning under the present situation of the class struggle? It meant the complete overthrow of the great victory already won in the great proletarian cultural revolution and its replacement with the counter-revolutionary class line, class relationship and class dictatorship as defined in Morning. Every capitalist would then become a domineering "general" like Hsü I-te, and every worker would then become a meekly suffering slave like T'ang A-ying! No

wonder after the publication of the article to rehabilitate Morning, several reactionary capitalists in Shanghai were hardly able to suppress their joy, likening themselves to Ma Mu-han or Hsü I-te. What was that? That was a typical case of "losing one's senses at the sight of gain."

Vice Chairman Lin pointed out in his political report at the Party's 9th Congress: "What should we do if the bad people again rear their heads? There is a famous saying by Chairman Mao, 'Thorough materialists are fearless.' If the class enemy again make trouble, then it remains for us to rouse the masses to struggle against them once more." That is what we should do to counter-revolutionary elements. It is also what we should do to counter-revolutionary ideas and utterances.

## In Refutation of Sang Wei-ch'uan's Three Arguments in Defense of the Bourgeoisie

The argument that writing articles in defense [of Morning] is "implementation of policy." Policy serves a line. Since there are two basically antagonistic lines, there must be two basically antagonistic policies. In order to push socialist revolution forward, the proletariat must overcome all interference and firmly implement the various proletarian policies formulated by Chairman Mao. But what is the policy that Sang Wei-ch'uan wanted to implement? He stated categorically that "implementation of the policy toward the bourgeoisie" was the "mainstream" of Morning. That shows that what he wanted to implement was the reactionary policy which was favored in Morning and which served Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Is it necessary to bring it to public attention today? The bourgeoisie have already been crying about it for fully twenty years.

The bourgeoisie are the main target of the socialist revolution. The basic program of the proletariat--utter overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, replacement of bourgeoisie dictatorship with the dictatorship of the proletariat, and vanquishing of capitalism with socialism--is also our general policy toward the bourgeoisie. Under the direction of this general policy, concrete, interrelated policies are formulated in accordance with the revolutionary tasks and situation of struggle of various periods, so as to realize gradually the general line and the general policy.

In the early days of the nationwide liberation, we confiscated bureaucratic capital, turning it into socialist State-operated enterprises, and adopted a policy of "utilization, restriction and transformation" toward domestic capitalist industrial and commercial concerns. Implementation of such a policy was not for the purpose of unlimited development of capitalism. On the contrary, it was for the purpose of ultimately doing away with capitalism. It was in fact concrete practice of the general policy during that historical period.

After a great victory was won in the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of means of production, and while smashing the attacks from the Right wing of the bourgeoisie, we continued to adopt a policy of "uniting with, criticizing and educating" the majority of the national bourgeoisie, enabling those who were willing to accept socialist transformation to change themselves gradually from exploiters into self-supporting workers, so as to facilitate the ultimate destruction of the bourgeoisie and its influence and the realization of the proletarian general line and general policy.

The relationship between the general line and general policy of the proletariat and the concrete line of work and concrete policy is the relationship between the whole and its parts and between what is long-termed and what is short-termed. They are a dialectical unity. One of the customary tactics of all old and new revisionists has been to place the concrete policy of the proletariat of a particular historical stage in a position opposite to that of the proletarian general line and general policy, and then distort the concrete policy to make it suitable for the bourgeoisie.

It is exactly this kind of counter-revolutionary tactic that the author of Morning and its defender used. The capitalists might openly sabotage the "5-anti," but the masses, if they waged a tit-for-tat struggle against them, would be guilty of taking "Leftist blind action." The capitalists had "five poisons" to a serious extent, but that was only a question of "understanding," and if you pursued the question too far, you would be "running counter to policy." In this way the Party's revolutionary policy of "utilization, restriction and transformation" was distorted in Morning into a policy of unlimited development of capitalism.

When the great proletarian cultural revolution had already won a great victory and the various proletarian policies (including the policy toward the bourgeoisie) put forward by Chairman Mao were being totally implemented, someone suddenly came out to demand loudly to "implement" a counter-revolutionary "policy" put forward in Morning that would allow the bourgeoisie to develop capitalism as they liked. That would reverse not only the verdicts in the "5-anti" cases and the cases of socialist transformation, but also those passed in the great proletarian cultural revolution. In short, it would reverse the verdicts on the whole bourgeois command headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i! That is the essence of the whole question.

The argument that promotion of the revisionist line is "objective and factual."

Morning "objectively and factually reflects the class contradictions and class struggle of that time." That tune has been sung again and again. Both the Soviet modern revisionists and the "four men," Chou Yang, Hsia Yen, T'ien Han, and Yang Han-sheng, leaders of the literary and art black line, have energetically advertised this reactionary doctrine of "writing the truth," which claims that "the highest principle in art is truth."

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "In the present-day world, all culture or literature and art belongs to a particular class and to a particular political line." There can never be any abstract "objective and factual" reflection that is divorced from a particular class and a particular political line. In our modern society, only the proletariat who have mastered Marxism, Leninism and the thought of Mao Tse-tung can profoundly show the objective law of things and factually reflect the essence of things. Taking their own stand, the proletariat hold that the "5-anti" movement, which was personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, was a great socialist revolution in our country and was very good. That is a scientific, "objective and factual" assessment of the great movement.

Taking their own reactionary stand, however, the bourgeoisie hold that the "5-anti" movement was really a big disaster and very bad, and insist that this is an "objective, factual" assessment. There are really many who hold this latter view, and counter-revolutionary revisionist Chou Erh-fu is one of them. However, he did not express the view in a forthright manner, but completely put upside down, through tortuous counter-revolutionary means, the great socialist great revolution that was guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and described it as a victory of the bourgeoisie, dominated by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, in their opposition against the proletariat.

Sang Wei-ch'uan, who tried to defend Morning, said that if things were done according to "Liu Shao-ch'i's reactionary line,...there would have been no '5-anti' at all." That basically negated the existence of the struggle between the two classes and two lines during the phase of the socialist revolution, and obliterated at one stroke the towering crimes of the counter-revolutionary double-dealers who hoisted a "red flag" to oppose the red flag. Yet he maintained that Morning "objectively and factually" reflected "the class contradiction and class struggle" of that time!

True, it was also a serious class struggle, i.e., a class struggle in which the bourgeoisie attacked the proletariat. Taking the stand of the bourgeoisie, the book cheered the bourgeois attack on the proletariat, shouted three "Hurrahs" at the restoration of capitalism, and loyally served Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line!

As a matter of fact, advocates of so-called "objective and factual" representation know very well that there is no "objective and factual" representation that is above class. However, they recognize only bourgeois "objective and factual" representation, but never proletarian "objective and factual" representation. If anyone dares to say something against that from the proletarian point of view, they will give you a label which says that you are neither "objective" nor "factual."

If such a reactionary view of "objective and factual" representation, which conceals its class stand and political line, can be established, than all anti-Party, anti-socialist poisonous weed would be described as "fragrant flowers." This is because unreformed landlords, rich peasants, counter-

revolutionaries, bad characters and Rightists, as well as a small handful of renegades, enemy agents and diehard, unrepentant capitalist-roaders in our Party all exist "objectively" in our society, and since writing about them "factually" is the "highest principle in art," it will be permissible to prettify the enemy in any way the writer likes. Can we the revolutionary people tolerate such a counter-revolutionary view which will reverse the verdict on all poisonous weeds and demons and monsters?

The so-called theory of "objective and factual" representation of Sang Wei-ch'uan and his like recently betrayed itself. Sang Wei-ch'uan openly declared: "It is necessary to 're-assess' not only Morning in Shanghai" which was already so criticized by the revolutionary masses that it stunk, but also reactionary films Lin Family Shop and City Without Night which tried to build a monument to the bourgeoisie. Thus it may be seen how this representative of the bourgeoisie, who has newly appeared, cares for the big poisonous weeds that sing the praise of the bourgeoisie. It may be said that he has "objectively and factually" inherited wholly the stock-in-trade of the quartet, Chou Yang, Hsia Yen, T'ien Han and Yang Han-sheng, and that he has launched an attack against the proletariat under new historical conditions.

The argument that poisonous weed should be allowed to "bloom freely."

How familiar that sounds! A careful check reveals that counter-revolutionary big Party lord P'eng Chen has already shouted the same cry in his "Summary Report."

"Blooming" has its class character. The proletariat firmly maintain the long-term, not short-term, guideline of "blooming," which means that they will persevere indefinitely in the struggle of criticizing the bourgeoisie. If "blooming" is regarded as the opposite of the proletariat's exposure of the reactionary stand of the bourgeoisie and their criticism of the bourgeois reactionary thought, if the bourgeoisie alone are allowed to bloom but not the proletariat, and if the bourgeoisie alone are allowed to attack freely and the proletariat are not allowed to hit back freely, then there will be no place for proletarian dictatorship.

"Don't you advocate blooming? But since the editor's comment has already labeled one's article as a poisonous weed, who would dare to bloom?"

Let us ask: Before the editor of Wen Hui Pao wrote his comment, the worker-peasant-soldier masses had already labeled Morning as a big poisonous weed in a mass of critical articles, but why did someone, willingly running the risk of being "named a poisonous weed," produce an article in defense of Morning and cried loudly that he would "join in the fighting"--meaning an attack on the proletariat? Since the article was a poisonous weed, a newspaper, as an instrument of proletarian dictatorship, should naturally clearly indicate it as such, so as to rouse the masses

to eradicate this poisonous weed. Why should the labeling cause you such discomfiture?

We have always advocated "blooming." To forbid the masses of the people to come face to face with fallacies and ugly things, and to fail to organize the revolutionary people to struggle against bad things, know them and overcome them, it will be impossible to occupy and hold the ideological and cultural positions profoundly. Only through struggle with reactionary thought will it be possible for Marxism, Leninism and the thought of Mao Tse-tung to truly occupy a dominant position in the various ideological domains. If we do not carry out revolutionary mass criticism, pay no attention to the class struggle on the ideological front, and do not kill newly appearing poisonous weeds, we shall not be able to continue advancing. Therefore, we allow poisonous weed to come out, because then we can turn it into manure. Facts have refuted the viewpoint of those who claim that the editor's comment has adversely affected "blooming." It is these comrades who cause us concern, because they have already become honorary defenders of the poisonous weed without knowing it.

"By raising everything to the level of class struggle and killing everything at one stroke, aren't you confusing the two categories of contradiction of different character?"

It is not we who confuse the two categories of contradiction of different character. It is you who are confusing the people's mind and blurring the difference between ideological criticism and political treatment.

The proletariat and the bourgeoisie are two basically antagonistic classes. The world outlook of the proletariat has always been incompatible with that of the bourgeoisie. Therefore, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie "can only be a life-and-death struggle. Our relationship with them is absolutely not a relationship of equality, but a relationship of one class oppressing another, i.e., a relationship in which the proletariat exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. It cannot be any other relationship, such as the so-called relationship of equality, the relationship of peaceful co-existence between the exploiting class and the exploited class, relationship of righteousness, benevolence, virtuousness, etc."

"Raising everything to the level of class struggle?" Such correct "raising everything to the level of class struggle" is exactly the most scientific reflection of its objective existence. This alone can explain problems. "Killing everything at one stroke"? We have no undue wish for doing so. Confucius died more than 2,000 years ago, but the ghost of his reactionary thought is not yet dissipated. Needless to say, the bourgeoisie are still here and have not given up hope. The reactionary thought of the bourgeoisie can certainly not be killed at one or two strokes. Sometimes it appears to be dead, but it is only pretending to be dead. As soon as an opportunity presents itself, it will hit back. Therefore, we must

forever hold high the heavy cudgel of Mao Tse-tung's thought and continuously and severely hit the reactionary thought of the bourgeoisie with it. We must go on hitting it for ten years or several hundred years, till finally it is really killed.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The law of unity of opposites is the fundamental law of the universe." Since there are counter-revolutionary poisonous weed stories like Morning, there must be revolutionary criticism from the proletariat. With the appearance of criticism, there will be counter-criticism, and this in turn will be followed by renewed criticism. There will never be a "ceasefire" in an ideological war. Such criticism, counter-criticism and renewed criticism will appear unceasingly with the development in depth of the struggle between thd two classes and two lines. The fallacious arguments which the bourgeoisie have recently produced in their tussle with us are the same kind of ware in disguise which has already been repeatedly criticized over the past twenty years. But they will appear again under some other disguise. We must be prepared for them. The men who advance these fallacies will also be different. This time the bourgeoisie have chosen one Sang Wei-ch'uan. There will be Chang Wei-ch'uan and Li Wei-ch'uan in the future.

We shall understand better if we study again the following instruction from Chairman Mao after this struggle: "Class struggle has not ended. The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the different political forces, and the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute."

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PLA

## PLA Unit in Tibet Performs New Services for People

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jan. 31, 1970)

giving full play to the p.l.a. tradition of bravery and tenacity in fighting, the eighth company of a p.l.a. unit stationed in tibet has performed its tasks outstandingly and was again cited a four-good company for 1969.

the company's party branch has closely followed chairman mao's teaching "carry the revolutionary tradition forward, may you gain still greater glory" and played its vanguard role in leading all cadres and fighters in studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way and successfully fulfilling all its assignments.

nurtured by mao tsetung thought, the eighth company has a long standing record of achievements and honour, and fostered the style of bravery and tenacity in fighting in the years of the revolutionary wars. in order to live up to chairman mao's teaching, to carry the revolutionary tradition forward and make still greater contributions, the company often invites its former commanders to report on the fighting history of the company. under the slogan "learn from heroes' thinking, take the heroes' road, perform heroes' feats", every member of the company has become conscious of fostering the style of bravery and fearlessness in fighting for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the company was assigned a task in the mountainous regions in the year-round ice-bound himalayas last year. the armymen faced great difficulties in working because of the rare air and treacherous weather. they studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way and, knowing the conditions were harsh, were even the more eager to carry the work forward.

the third squad, for example, worked on a snowy mountain peak over 6,000 metres above sea level. bringing their food and raincoats with them, the armymen stayed there five days, overcame many hardships, and fulfilled their mission. displaying the spirit of continuous fighting, the whole company went to the yalu tsangpo river soon after to build a bridge and roads. the fighters vied with each other to take on the hardest and most dangerous work -- working in deep icy water, setting explosives, etc. in around six months, by their concerted efforts, all the commanders and fighters of the company completed the bridge and the culverts, and gave new service to the people.

the company party branch pays full attention to organizing all members to study and apply chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat in a living way in order to foster the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death among the commanders and fighters. it uses every opportunity and method to train the troops in the fighting style of being able to stand all tests.

one day last march, the eighth company received an order to assemble at a point in a set time. the company immediately started on the 200-kilometre long march. they walked for three days, and would soon reach their goal. political instructor li chen-ming saw that the armymen were

tired. the greater the fatigue, the more necessary it was to learn to "hold out a little longer," as chairman mao teaches, he thought. he took this as a very good opportunity to train the troops. so he led the company off the highway and they continued their march over rough country for several hours more. the company reached the assembly point on time. the eighth company was to attend a meeting the next day at the leading quarters about 25 kilometres away. the leadership decided to send them lorries, taking into consideration that the men had just walked a long distance. but, unwilling to lose this good opportunity to temper themselves, the commanders and fighters of the eighth company started at four o'clock in the morning on foot. reciting aloud chairman mao's following teaching: "give full play to our style of fighting -- courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting (that is, fighting successive battles in a short time without rest)", they arrived at the place in just three hours.

in all these arduous struggles to foster a revolutionary spirit, the cadres took the lead in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and set fine examples. the men of the eighth company affectionately called their cadres "a shock force in fulfilling all militant tasks and pace-setters in continuing revolution".

it rained for a number of days on end once, sweeping huge logs and branches down the mountains. a nearby bridge was blocked and the bridge was in danger being collapsing under the pressure. deputy company leader lo chang-yin and third squad leader chao tsai-hung jumped into the river to remove logs. the ice-cold water made them shudder and the rushing mountain torrents swept them off their feet. but they stubbornly kept on with the task. following their example, all the men jumped into the river to help. their heroic action saved the bridge.

EXEMPLARY CADRE

## Li Kuo-ching--Man Who Leads Peasants Along Socialist Road

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jan. 31, 1970)

li kuo-ching, secretary of the party branch of the chunkuang production brigade, yunghsing people's commune, hupeh province, is praised by the local poor and lower-middle peasants as "a good cadre of our party and pace-setter."

an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, li kuo-ching maintains the fine qualities of the labouring people and always leads the masses in closely following chairman mao along the socialist road.

he was a cowherd, born and brought up in misery. the old society took four lives in his family. he started herding cattle for the landlord at the age of eight. three years later, he was reduced to begging, and then became a hiredhand, enduring every bitterness of the oppression of the exploiting classes.

after liberation, he never forgot his suffering and firmly followed chairman mao in making revolution. from

1955 on, he worked as deputy director of an agricultural co-operative, leader of a production team, and so on, courageously forging ahead along the revolutionary road indicated by chairman mao.

In 1962, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents feverishly pushed such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "san tzu yi pao" and "four freedoms" (see footnote) in the countryside, and whipped up a furor for restoring capitalism. the handful of capitalist roaders in the former district party committee chose a production brigade as a "model" in "fixing output quotas on the basis of individual households", and forcibly popularized its "experience" throughout the district.

Li kuo-ching was disgusted. he thought to himself: "chairman mao instructs us to get organized and take the socialist road. now some people advocate 'san tzu yi pao' and 'four freedoms'. they are trying to push us into the quagmire of capitalism."

he studied and re-studied chairman mao's teaching "never forget class struggle". this increased his conviction. he declared with determination: "we mustn't learn the 'experience' of that sinister 'model'. we mustn't follow the road of individual farming. the only road to take is the socialist road indicated by chairman mao exclamation"

along with the poor and lower-middle peasants, li kuo-ching used mao tsetung thought to analyze the situation. old poor peasant wang yao-fu, who had worked with li kuo-ching in establishing the early cooperative and had been is director, said in anger: "we'll fight against anyone who wants individual farming". the old poor peasant's words greatly encouraged li kuo-ching. he said resolutely: "that's right. we'll fight. we will follow chairman mao's teachings and firmly adhere to the socialist road. we'll never take the road back to the past".

Li kuo-ching called an enlarged brigade party branch meeting. wang yao-fu was invited to report to all the party members and cadres present on the history of how the poor and lower-middle peasants in the brigade had suffered under exploitation in the old society. li kuo-ching said: "we must always bear in mind chairman mao's teaching 'only socialism can save china', keep to chairman mao's teachings, and follow him in making revolution all our lives. we shall go ahead firmly on the socialist road, strike hard at the capitalist tendencies and the handful of unreformed landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists".

Li kuo-ching and the rest of the poor and lower middle peasants firmly resisted the evil attempts to restore capitalism organized by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, bravely defended chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and won big victories. the brigade increased grain output eight years running starting in 1962. total grain output in 1969 was six and half times the 1961 figure. the brigade every year overfulfilled its plan for the delivery and sale of grain to the state. all the production teams have accumulated public funds and stores of grain. the collective economy is bigger than ever.

In 1966 chairman mao kindled the flames of the great proletarian cultural revolution. li kuo-ching was determined to temper himself in the movement. carrying the "decision of the central committee of the chinese communist party concerning the great proletarian cultural revolution" to the masses, he mobilized one family after another, asking them for criticism of himself.

carrying chairman mao's works with him, he studied with the commune members, criticized his own shortcomings while doing productive labour, and discussed with the cadres how to handle the work and arrange production. sometimes he was kept busy deep into the night. he was sick at one point, but he did his stint of collective productive labour as usual. the poor and lower-middle peasants said with solicitude: "li kuo-ching is ill because he has worn himself out for us." they made him rest for two days. as the movement went deeper li kuo-ching's consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines increased. he and the other commune members mercilessly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade liu shao-chi and carried the great cultural revolution in the brigade forward from success to success. when the brigade established its revolutionary committee he was elected chairman. last year, in the course of consolidating and building the party he was elected party branch secretary.

li kuo-ching keeps firmly in mind in his new posts chairman mao's teaching "it is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour." he has retained the true qualities of the working people although his post and status have changed. he has persevered in studying, living and working with the poor and lower-middle peasants. whenever he comes back from meetings elsewhere he goes right to the fields and takes part in collective productive labour without returning home first.

in mid-july last year successive heavy rains caused mountain torrents. while attending a meeting in the commune, li kuo-ching worried that the houses of the poor and lower-middle peasants would be in danger and that the trunk irrigation canal of the reservoir crossing the chunkuang brigade might be threatened. as soon as the meeting was over he rushed the four kilometres from the commune to the brigade in the downpour. he got the brigade's cadres to inspect the production teams and led the peasants to the embankment of the trunk canal. the mountain torrents were already surging on the dyke and the earth on the dyke was washed away, threatening the embankment.

li kuo-ching recalled chairman mao's great teaching "wherever there is struggle there is sacrifice, and death is a common occurrence. but we have the interests of the people and the sufferings of the great majority at heart, and when we die for the people it is a worthy death." reciting aloud chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", he took the lead in jumping into the rapids to repair the dyke. after several hours of intense struggle the embankment was saved. the masses said: "old li is a hero who fears neither hardship nor death."

footnote:

"san tzu yi pao" means the extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households.

"four freedoms" means freedom to practise usury, hire labour, buy and sell land and engage in private enterprise.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND BRITAIN

### Chinese Charge D'Affaires Office in Britain Holds Film Reception for Patriotic Overseas Chinese

(NCNA-English London, Jan. 29, 1970)

the chinese charge d'affaires office here held a film reception recently for patriotic overseas chinese residing in britain at which the full-length colour documentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china" was shown.

overseas chinese here and from other parts of britain were overwhelmed with emotion as they saw the film.

the reception proceeded in an extremely warm atmosphere. during the film show, whenever the brilliant image of the great leader chairman mao appeared on the screen, the audience was so deeply moved that thunderous, long applause burst out again and again. they were extremely happy to see chairman mao in excellent health.

the overseas chinese were greatly inspired and encouraged by the great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction scored by the great motherland in the past 20 years as shown in the magnificent parade in the film. some overseas chinese said that the film confirmed with iron-clad facts chairman mao's brilliant thesis: "the enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily."

a number of patriotic overseas chinese enthusiastically acclaimed the great victory won in china's great proletarian cultural revolution. the national day parade in the capital of the motherland, they said, fully demonstrated the fact that the people of the entire country are rallying around the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader and are winning fresh and even greater victories in a militant posture. this is the magnificent achievement of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

some overseas chinese said that the content of the film showed the revolutionary drive of the people in the motherland who are armed with mao tsetung thought, in response to the great calls of the great leader chairman mao -- "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war." they unanimously expressed the determination to study and apply mao tsetung thought more effectively.

## CHINA AND FINLAND

### 1970 Sino-Finnish Trade Agreement Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1970)

the 1970 trade agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of finland was signed in peking today.

li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, liu hsi-wen, assistant minister of foreign trade, and veli helenius, finnish ambassador to china, were present at the signing ceremony.

## CHINA AND INDIA

### Indian Reactionaries Heading for Collapse at Accelerated Tempo

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1970)

the indian reactionaries who experienced a rapid decline in the 1960's are beset with inextricable crises both at home and abroad.

the indian congress party representing the big landlord and capitalist classes is now confronted with unprecedentedly strong resentment and resistance of the indian people. in the new situation characterized by the vigorous upsurge of the indian people's revolutionary armed struggle, the indian congress party was ridden by internal strife and even came to an open split at the end of last year. the two splinter groups, the indira gandhi group and the "syndicate" group, are attacking each other furiously in a tangled dog-fight. but neither of them can find a panacea to save themselves from rapid decline.

ruling india for more than 20 years, the indian congress party has served only the interests of the big landlords and big capitalists. doing all evils against the people under a "socialism" signboard, it has thrown the broad masses of the labouring people into an abyss of misery. touching not even the slightest the feudal land system of india, its so-called "agrarian reform" has brought about a further concentration of land in the hands of the big landlord class. the poor peasants who make up 75 per cent of the total peasant households in india are still being ruthlessly exploited by the landlords and usurers. bipolar differentiation has become worse in the rural areas. as a result of the reactionary rule of the congress party, agricultural crisis has kept worsening in india. famine broke out every year, bringing deaths to millions of people and reducing two-fifths of the population of over 500 million to the verge of starvation. in 1969, famine stalked nine out of the 16 in the country states, affecting 55 million people. in barmer district, rajasthan state, 10,000 people were starved to death in half a year.

the so-called "industrial revolution" and "nationalization" as advocated by the congress government threw india's door wide open for the big monopoly capital groups, imperialism and social-imperialism to prey upon the broad masses of the indian labouring people, making their life more miserable. india's unemployed now total 18 million, six times the figure of 1951 or 2.5 times that of 1961. completely ignoring the plight of the masses of the working people, the reactionary congress government has intensified its fleecing of the people to meet the needs of its frantic arms expansion and war preparations. india's military expenditure increased sharply and steadily in recent years. in fiscal 1969-70, india's military spending amounted to 11,100 million rupees, or one third of the total budget expenditures. it is 2.5 times the military spending of fiscal 1962-63 when the indian reactionaries provoked armed clashes along the sino-indian border.

to cope with its serious political and economic crises, the reactionary ruling clique of india has intensified its exploitation, suppression and hoodwinking of the masses of the indian people. meanwhile, it has further hired itself out to u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism and sold out national interests in exchange for foreign "aid". it has entirely discarded its cloak of "opposing imperialism and colonialism" and become an accomplice of u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism in suppressing the national independence movement in asia and africa and in opposing socialist china.

india's reality shows that the so-called "society of a socialist type" as claimed by the congress party is but a semi-feudal and semi-colonial society under the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. the more than 20 years of reactionary rule of the congress party has wrought havoc to the indian economy with the economic arteries remaining in the hands of foreign monopoly capital. u.s. imperialism's investment in india which increased rapidly through its "aid", accounted for 60 per cent of the total foreign investment in india in 1966. the united states has not only controlled india's agriculture, finance, communication and transportation, electric power, petroleum, chemistry, atomic energy and other important departments, but also turned india into a market for dumping its commodities in asia. from 1951 to 1967, u.s. imperialism dumped into india in the name of "aid" 51 million tons of "surplus" farm products valued at 4,500 million u.s. dollars. through this, u.s. imperialism controlled india's currency to the extent of 50 per cent of the banknotes it issued. in recent years, soviet revisionist social-imperialism stepped up its infiltration into india and became india's second biggest creditor. through economic and military "aids", it has not only controlled part of india's iron and steel, petroleum, electric power and munitions industries, but become the biggest arms supplier of the reactionary indian army, turning india into a base for its expansion into the indian ocean. the reactionary indian government is depending more and more on foreign "aid". for years it has been eking out an existence by begging for foreign "aid" and has therefore become heavily indebted. at present, india's internal and external debts have exceeded 200,000 million rupees with foreign debts amounting to 97,000 million rupees. it has become more and more difficult for the indian economy to free itself from reliance on foreign monopoly capital.

the perverse actions of the reactionary congress government have thrown the broad masses of the indian labouring people into an abyss of suffering. they are bursting with grievances and can no longer tolerate the dark rule of the congress party. through their long and bitter experience, they have come to

realize deeply that the so-called "democracy" trumpeted by the western bourgeoisie and the "parliamentary road" advocated by the revisionists are nothing but a signboard to deceive the people and safeguard the reactionary rule of the big landlord class and big bourgeoisie. they have come to understand more and more clearly that to put an end to the state of being exploited and oppressed, the indian people must take up arms, take the road of seizing political power by armed force and thoroughly smash the reactionary rule of the congress party. the flames of the peasant armed struggle kindled by the indian communist revolutionaries at naxalbari more than two years ago are raging more and more furiously on the land of india. today, under the leadership of the communist party of india (marxist-leninist), the flames of the people's armed struggle have rapidly spread to vast areas in eight indian states. the vigorous development of the indian people's armed struggle has sounded the death knell for the reactionary rule of the congress party. no matter how desperately the indian reactionaries may struggle, they cannot save themselves from their inevitable doom.

## CHINA AND JAPAN

### Japanese Friends Greet Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Statement with Steel-Like Determination in Anti-US Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1970)

on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the publication of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao's "statement supporting the japanese people's just patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism", many japanese friends enthusiastically made telephone calls or wrote letters to chinese correspondents in japan or issued written statements to express their profound love and respect for chairman mao and their determination to carry forward their patriotic anti-u.s. struggle in accordance with chairman mao's great teachings, according to a tokyo report.

a beacon lighting up road of liberation

a tele-communication worker named iizuka said in a telephone call to a chinese correspondent: "chairman mao said in his statement six years ago: 'japan is a great nation. it will certainly not allow u.s. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long.' chairman mao's statement, which is the greatest inspiration to us, is like a beacon lighting up the road to the liberation of the japanese nation."

referring to the present situation of the japanese people's anti-u.s. struggle, iizuka said: "today our compatriots in okinawa are persisting in their anti-u.s. strike in face of the bayonets of the u.s. troops. this demonstrates that we japanese workers fear no brute force."

he said: "inspired by chairman mao's statement, we are determined to struggle resolutely for the smashing of the japan-u.s. treaty of military alliance."

## an ardent pledge

a poor peasant named tadayoshi ito said in a written statement: "chairman mao's statement is very inspiring."

ito said: "as a result of the oppression, exploitation and control by u.s. imperialism, life for us peasants has become more and more difficult year after year. u.s. military bases are spread all over japan, with their muzzles directed against the people of japan and asia. if u.s. imperialism is not driven out of japan, we will not be able to live on."

ito said: "chairman mao's statement has expressed what is in our hearts. we will never allow u.s. imperialism to ride roughshod over us for long. in accordance with chairman mao's teaching that 'it is right to rebel against reactionaries', we are determined to fight through to the end for the recovery of okinawa, the smashing of the japan-u.s. 'security treaty', the dismantling of all u.s. military bases in japan and the driving away of u.s. imperialism."

## "chairman mao's statement gives us boundless strength for struggle"

eiko kubokawa, a worker for child welfare, has long been studying the great leader chairman mao's works conscientiously and has found his teachings especially heart-warming. on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the publication of chairman mao's statement, she wrote to chinese correspondents expressing her deep respects for the great leader chairman mao. she said: "six full years have elapsed since the great leader of the people of the world chairman mao issued his statement supporting the japanese people's just patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism. chairman mao's statement has pointed out the bright future of the japanese people's revolution."

kubokawa said: "chairman mao's statement has made us see clearly that u.s. imperialism is our most ferocious enemy and that we must expand the broad patriotic anti-u.s. united front led by the working class and embracing people of various strata, and overthrow the deadly enemies of the japanese nation -- u.s. imperialism and its lackeys."

she said: "japanese children living under semi-military u.s. occupation are being poisoned by decadent yellow readings and films from the united states and are suffering serious physical and spiritual harm. the crimes of u.s. imperialism have aroused strong indignation among more and more people. the japanese people's anti-u.s. struggle surged wave upon wave in the 1960's. the first year of the 1970's will witness a greater upsurge in this struggle. chairman mao's statement has given us boundless strength for struggle."

## Responsible Member of Japanese Monthly "Mao Tsetung Thought" Hails Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1970)

on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the publication of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao's "statement supporting the japanese people's just patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism", takeshi komuro, responsible member of the monthly "mao tsetung thought" in japan, issued a statement which pointed out that a new high tide has appeared in the japanese people's just patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism since the publication of chairman mao's brilliant statement, according to a tokyo report. chairman mao's statement has inspired the japanese people's anti-u.s. struggle, he added.

komuro denounced the sinister activities of the japanese reactionaries to step up collaboration with u.s. imperialism in suppressing the asian people's revolutionary struggle. he pointed out that asia is no longer the asia of the past and the japanese people are no longer the japanese people of the past. the japanese people will get united and form a broad anti-u.s. united front with the people of the rest of asia to struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

komuro expressed the determination to grasp profoundly the significance of chairman mao's statement and apply mao tsetung thought to the practice of the japanese revolution.

he said in conclusion: "long live the invincible mao tsetung thought exclamation"

## Japanese Paper "Choshu Shimbun" Publishes Full Text of Chairman Mao's Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1970)

"choshu shimbun", a progressive paper in japan, published on the front page of its january 28th issue the full text of the "statement supporting the japanese people's just patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism" made by chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, six years ago, according to a tokyo report.

the paper published in the same issue an article acclaiming chairman mao's statement as a great document lighting up the japanese people's road towards liberation.

the article said: chairman mao's statement is most important for the victory of the japanese people's democratic revolution and for the development and strengthening of their current struggle to smash the japan-u.s. "security treaty", recover okinawa, dismantle u.s. military bases in japan and oppose the revival of japanese militarism.

the article pointed out that chairman mao's statement has given immense inspiration and courage to the proletariat and revolutionary people of japan in their struggle against imperialism and revisionism.

the article said: chairman mao's statement correctly analyses the present situation in japan and points out explicitly that "u.s. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of the japanese

nation." the statement also lays bare the true colours of u.s. imperialism in its aggression upon and domination over japan.

the article said: proceeding from the fact that the japanese people are suffering from oppression and exploitation, chairman mao has clearly defined the enemies and friends of japanese revolution and indicated the road leading to victory of the revolution, thus smashing all sorts of arguments that prettify u.s. imperialism.

the article quoted chairman mao as saying: "all countries and individuals subjected to u.s. imperialist aggression, control, intervention or bullying should unite and form a broad united front against u.s. imperialism to frustrate its plans for aggression and war and to defend world peace." this call is of the most practical and urgent significance for smashing the aggressive schemes of u.s. imperialism and promoting the world revolution, the article said. the development of the patriotic anti-u.s. struggle in japan in the last six years has testified to the absolute correctness of chairman mao's analysis and thesis as contained in his statement. after the issuance of the japan-u.s. "joint communique", the japanese people's fierce struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and their lackeys has advanced by leaps and bounds.

## MALAYSIA

### "Voice of Malayan Revolution" Exposes British Imperialists' Economic, Military Aggression Against Malaya

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1970)

british imperialism which has been on the decline is making desperate struggles to step up its economic and military aggression against malaya, revealed the "voice of malayan revolution" in an article broadcast on january 29. in so doing, british imperialism attempts vainly to clamp down on the revolutionary armed struggle of the people of malaya, north kalimantan and other parts of southeast asia and maintain its crumbling colonial interests, the article added.

the article said: in spite of the fact that british imperialism, drawing near to its end, has announced the withdrawal of part of its armed forces from east of the suez and readjusted its military deployments in the far east, it still possesses huge amounts of properties and enormous economic power in malaya. in recent years, the monopoly capitalist groups of the united states, japan and other countries have intensified their infiltration into various economic fields of malaya, the industrial field in particular, by exploiting the weakness of british imperialism. up to the present, some key departments of malayan economy are controlled by the british monopoly capitalists.

the article said: "they are in a dominant position in rubber, tin mining and oil palms and take the lead in communication and transportation, banking, insurance and other enterprises. according to estimates made by the 'international chamber of commerce of singapore' under the control of british monopoly capital and by the lackey lee kuan yew himself in early 1968, british monopoly capital has invested in malaya a total of 700 to 800 million pounds sterling.

these so-called investments are just like wool taken from the sheep, that is to say, they are merely surplus value exploited from the workers and other labouring people of various nationalities of malaya and now put back to production in order to squeeze yet bigger profits. according to revelations made by the boss of the british conservative party edward heath, in sydney, australia on january 4, interests gained by britain from investments in singapore and 'malaysia' might reach 300 million pounds sterling a year.... this is astounding super-profit. take 'london tin mining company' for instance. its annual profit between 1961 and 1963 amounted to 52 per cent plus of its capital. the rate of profit from the rubber plantations controlled by british monopoly capital was as high as 56.4 per cent. the profits of oil palm planting were yet more astonishing. for instance, the 'kluang rubber estates company' owned by british capital, having shifted to oil palm planting, registered a 400 per cent increase in its net profit last year over that of the previous year."

the article said that chairman mao has taught us: "the enemy will not perish of himself." "everything reactionary is the same; if you don't hit it, it won't fall." like all reactionaries, moribund british imperialism will not step down from the stage of history of its own accord, still less will it relinquish its colonial interests in our country. when roy mason, president of the british board of trade, carried out activities in singapore recently, he clamoured that "britain will definitely not forget the importance of the southeast asian market after the withdrawal of british troops." particularly in face of the situation in which u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism are vying with each other for expansion towards southeast asia, british imperialism is going all out and struggling more desperately to maintain its vested colonial interests.

the article pointed out: "badly battered by the protracted armed struggle under the leadership of the malayan communist party, british colonial rule over malaya, which has lasted for over 100 years, is shaken to its foundation. it has been compelled to change its modes of rule time and again and even collude with u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism in manufacturing the so-called 'federation of malaysia' and the 'republic of singapore' in a vain attempt to avert the inevitable collapse of its colonial rule."

the article pointed out that british imperialism also instigated the rahman-razak clique as well as the lee kuan yew clique to carry out frantic arms expansion in an attempt to suppress the surging revolutionary armed struggle of the people of malaya and north kalimantan. the rahman-razak puppet clique has increased nearly 20 battalions of ground forces in the past two years. after the national massacre created by it in may 1969, four more infantry battalions and eight more field police battalions were established. at the end of last november, the newly-appointed puppet chief of general staff made a sabre-rattling cry that four more infantry battalions and a reconnaissance regiment will be added in 1970. in the budget announced a few days ago, military spending made up 25 per cent of the total expenditure, amounting to more than 800 million malayan dollars, or about 300 million malayan dollars more than that of 1969. on the other hand, british imperialism also armed the puppet troops. in june, 1969, british imperialism declared that it would supply the rahman-razak clique with rudimentary weapons and equipment enough for three battalions and supply the lee kuan yew clique with six high-speed patrol boats and 16 up-to-date jet trainers. it would also reinstall the anti-aircraft "hound dog" missile

system and build missile units. besides, british imperialism would train large numbers of military personnel for the land, naval and air forces as the backbones for the further arms expansion of the two puppet cliques.

the article said in conclusion, "the desperate struggle of british imperialism cannot in the least save its impending doom. on the contrary, it educates the people of malaya, north kalimantan and the other parts of southeast asia by negative example and enables them to see more clearly the very nature of british imperialism as a paper tiger which is at the end of its tether." the flames of the revolutionary armed struggle which are raging more furiously will reduce british imperialism and its puppets to ashes.

## CHINA AND SWEDEN

### Chinese Modern Porcelain and Ceramics Exhibition Comes to Successful Close in Stockholm

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 30, 1970)

the chinese modern porcelain and ceramics exhibition, jointly sponsored by the chinese embassy in sweden, the swedish-chinese association and the liljevalchs art gallery of sweden, came to a successful close in stockholm on january 25, according to a report from the swedish capital.

the exhibition was warmly received and acclaimed by the broad masses of visitors.

since its opening on january 2, the exhibition had received over 8,000 visitors including workers, peasants, students, progressive art workers as well as friends of different races from various countries. a sick aged worker came to the exhibition early every morning from the suburb, and stayed there till evening. he said: "illness cannot prevent me from loving ardently the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao tsetung and mao tsetung thought. my eager desire to study mao tsetung thought and understand the great cultural revolution of china is now fulfilled." a girl named magreta wrote in the visitors' book, "an extraordinary, excellent exhibition. i wish that my chinese comrades will march forward by leaps and bounds along the broad road of socialism."

on beholding the brilliant image of the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao, many visitors expressed their profound respect and love for chairman mao in the finest language. many visitors wrote in chinese, swedish and other languages in the visitors' book, "long live chairman mao" and "we ardently love chairman mao". a swede, who had been to china before her liberation, said, "when i recall the misery and humiliation the chinese people suffered 30 years ago and contrast it with the prosperity, strength, vitality and progress of new china, i am always elated and happy over the fact that the chinese people have such a wise, genius and great leader as chairman mao. from the bottom of my heart, i wish chairman mao a long, long life."

the heroic images of norman bethune, chang szu-teh and some workers, peasants and soldiers seen at the exhibition,

gave tremendous inspiration and encouragement to the visitors. an old revolutionary who had fought shoulder to shoulder with norman bethune in spain, gazed with deep feelings at the porcelain figure of dr. norman bethune. he said, "it moves me deeply to know that chairman mao and the chinese people have given dr. bethune such a high appraisal. after my return home, i must study more diligently 'the three constantly-read articles'."

the porcelain sculpture series portraying model operas on revolutionary themes "shachiapang", "the white-haired girl", "taking the tiger's mountain by strategy", the ceramic plates "the red lantern", the clay sculpture groups "rent collection courtyard", etc, drew good comments from the visitors. a carpenter named norby wrote this entry in the visitors' book, "only when the labouring people have become masters, will it be possible to create such real pearls of art in the service of the labouring people." another visitor, hartberg, wrote: "this exhibition has enabled me to realize that power in the cultural sphere must be grasped by the labouring people." a swedish coach in physical culture, standing in front of the porcelain slab "the yangtze bridge at nanking", said sticking up his thumb, "the chinese working class really has a dauntless will. it is only a sheer dream on the part of the u.s. imperialists and soviet revisionists to try to create difficulties for the chinese people. the chinese people will in the not distant future leave what is called the most advanced level of the western world far behind." a seaman from malm, southern sweden, said, "thirty years ago, i personally experienced the bitterness of being flogged by the nazi fascists. today, if anyone dares to encroach upon china, we will warn him by shouting: "off with your devil's paws, don't touch people's china."

when the exhibition was drawing to a close, many responsible members of mass organizations from other swedish towns came to stockholm to request that the exhibition be held in their respective towns. they made arrangements for many people to travel by train to the capital for the sole purpose of visiting the exhibition. a number of friends from other countries made films or slides of the clay sculpture series "rent collection courtyard" and other exhibits in order to take them back to their own countries. a friend from the american continent said, "the rulers of my country fear that we should see such exhibitions. but we people are eager to see them."

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

## China, Zambia Sign and Exchange Summary Minutes of Talks on Constructing Lusaka-Kaoma Highway

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1970)

china and zambia signed and exchanged in lusaka on january 30 the summary minutes of talks on the construction of lusaka-kaoma highway and the letter on the treatment and working conditions for the chinese technical personnel, according to a report from lusaka.

the summary minutes and the letter were signed by chin li-chen, chinese ambassador to zambia, and a.m. milner, zambia minister of power, transport and works, respectively on behalf of the governments of the two countries.

among those present at the signing ceremony were wang chin-chien, leader of the chinese highway technical team and patrick chisanga, permanent secretary of the zambia ministry of power, transport and works.

the ceremony proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

the chinese technical personnel arrived in lusaka, capital of zambia, in groups since the beginning of last october, and started to make their survey for the highway in mid-october.

they were warmly welcomed by the zambian government and the local people. with the friendly cooperation of the zambian government and the people, the chinese technical personnel are successfully carrying out their survey.

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U.S. BUDGET

## The Biggest Budget, But Still Bigger Preparation for War

by
Shih Chün-yü

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao Feb. 3, 1970)

U.S. President Nixon yesterday produced the new budget, the total amount of which exceeds US$200,000 million.

This figure marks Nixon's failure, because he has repeatedly promised to keep the budget for the next fiscal year under the US$200,000 million mark. Now he has to think of something else.

Military expenditure still makes up the largest proportion--far more than one-third of the total expenditure. It is certainly the largest military expenditure of all countries of the world.

The U.S. Government declares repeatedly that military expenditure in next fiscal year's budget represents a reduction compared with last year's. But one may recall that this year's budgetary estimate was set at more than US$80,000 million at first, but actual expenditure has already exceeded US$100,000 million. So what exactly is the military expenditure will depend on future developments.

The war of aggression against Vietnam will go on. This is a fact shown by the military expenditure of more than US$70,000 million. Not only that, but underground nuclear tests will go on on an expanded scale and guided missiles will continue to be produced in large quantities. This is proof that US imperialism is expanding its armament and war preparations, and is preparing for an even bigger war of aggression.

Nixon blames his predecessor Johnson for the inflation and postpones the "beautiful prospects" till 1975. He takes great pains over the wording of his statement, but has to admit that the US economy is receding with the ebb-tide.

The gross national product in the next year will grow, according to his own estimate, by 5.5 percent. However, the rate of inflation in the US already reached an annual 4.7 percent at the end of last year. Take into consideration this factor and the GNP will grow by less than one percent.

Nixon also admits that inflation and soaring prices cannot be held down at once, and that even if they can be held down, it will cause an increase in unemployment.

All this shows that what the US economy faces at present is not merely the ebb-tide and recession mentioned by Nixon, but a real crisis of stagnation of sales and production "surplus." Meanwhile, the US authorities dare not adopt sweeping measures to tighten the supply of money for fear there might be a monetary crisis, which will all the more affect production.

Under such circumstances, it is obvious that increasing government spending (particularly spending on munitions) is one way of delaying the crisis. The fact that while Nixon announces his budget the generals in the Pentagon speak with relish about their plan for increasing nuclear tests and increasing production of ballistic missiles adds a footnote to that.

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* NATIONAL *
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CAPITALIST TENDENCIES

## Resolute Struggle Must Be Waged Against Capitalist Tendencies

by
Revolutionary Committee of Hsichiao Ch'ü,
Tientsin Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Jan. 18, 1970)

Although Liu Shao-ch'i has been struck down and permanently removed from the Communist Party, his poisonous influence still remains, says the following article. In addition, there is also a spontaneous capitalist tendency among small producers. These, together with those who are not yet reformed by socialism, are attacking the proletariat.--SCMP Ed.

Currently our suburban villages, like the rural villages in all parts of the country, present an excellent picture of prosperity.

In response to Chairman Mao's great call, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, severely criticize the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies of "the theory of the dying out of class struggle," "san-tzu-i-pao," "four freedoms" and "material incentives," and struggle with the class enemies, with capitalist tendencies and with mother nature.

In our suburban villages considerable achievements have been scored in struggle-criticism-transformation. For several years in succession agricultural production has yielded bumper harvests. The socialist collective economy has been greatly consolidated and developed.

However, seeing this excellent situation a small number of our comrades have developed ideas of peace-time and inertia and lost their vigilance and have not clearly understood the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines. For this reason, when the class enemies after their political defeat mounted an attack against socialism in the economic sphere, they lacked alertness and showed a state of feebleness.

Some comrades have said: "The question of whether socialism or capitalism is the winner in the economic sphere has been settled. There are no capitalist tendencies." This saying does not conform to realistic conditions.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "In the realm of politics and ideology a very long period of time is needed to decide 'who will win' in the struggle between socialism and capitalism. Several decades won't do it; success requires anywhere from one to several centuries."

We must realize to the full the protracted, complex and acute character of this struggle. Liu Shao-ch'i has been overthrown but the poison of his counter-revolutionary revisionist line has not been wiped out. We have permanently expelled him from the Party but his counter-revolutionary revisionist ideas are unlikely to vanish on this score. It is definite that a handful of class enemies will not be reconciled to defeat. "They will try every day and every minute to stage a come-back."

At the same time, there still exist in society spontaneous capitalist tendencies among some small producers. There are also people who have not undergone socialist remolding. They are few in number; but, as soon as an opportunity presents itself, they will try to leave the socialist road for the capitalist road.

The question at present is precisely one of the forces of capitalism attacking the proletariat. How can it be said that the question of whether socialism or capitalism is the winner in the economic sphere has been settled? How can it be said that there are no capitalist tendencies? In fact, this struggle has not stopped even for a day. If the proletariat is to defeat the bourgeoisie and socialism to defeat capitalism, the initiative and the offensive must be taken in fighting and protracted warfare must be aimed at.

The struggle between the two classes and two roads in the economic sphere must be reflected in the leading groups at various levels. For this reason, which line the new-born revolutionary committees are implementing and which road they are leading the masses to take constitute a very serious problem. If revolutionary vigilance is lost, capitalist tendencies will flood every place.

These are precisely the facts: Wherever the socialist position is strong, the leading groups are generally able to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and give prominence to proletarian politics and to lead the broad revolutionary masses in waging dauntless struggles against capitalist tendencies. Wherever there are serious capitalist

tendencies, the leading groups generally manifest a state of fear and are feeble and powerless in their struggle against the forces of capitalism.

In some places the class enemies use the method of dragging out and pushing in to find agents within the revolutionary committees in order frantically to carry out criminal activities of capitalism. For this reason, to continuously heighten the awakening of various-level leading groups and the broad revolutionary masses to the struggle between the two classes and two roads, to relentlessly grasp the class struggle in the economic sphere and to resolutely oppose capitalist tendencies is an important problem bearing on the deep-going development of struggle-criticism-transformation in the rural areas and on carrying the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end.

Some comrades have said: "Grasping money is for everybody. You cannot say this is capitalism." This is also wrong.

Under the guideline of "taking grain as the lever for diversified operations and overall development" a large number of communes and brigades give prominence to proletarian politics and, on the basis of local concrete conditions and the Party's various economic policies, unfold properly-diversified operations, deal correctly with the relationships between the state, the collective and the individual, increase public accumulations, strengthen the collective economy and raise the income of commune members. Not only is this permissible; it should be encouraged.

However, "grasping money for everybody" means putting the grasping of money in the first position, putting the interests of the small collective in the first position. It disregards the Party's guidelines and policies. It means the use of many improper methods even to the extent of damaging the socialist state economy and the socialist collective economy and hurting the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants. Can it be said this is not capitalism?

With the mind bent on grasping money in the interest of the small collective, it invariably leads to promoting bourgeois ideas, such as "putting banknotes in command" and "money is omnipotent," to stirring up an evil wind of counter-revolutionary economism and to using immediate material interests to corrode the cadres and the masses. Can it be said this is not capitalism?

Bending the mind on grasping money in the interest of the small collective invariably leads to the possibility of regarding the grasping of money as the standard for judging the goodness or badness of a cadre. Those good cadres who give prominence to proletarian politics and adhere to the socialist road will get no support and even be edged out. Some so-called "living gods of wealth," that is, a handful of class enemies and elements of corruption and theft, and speculators, on the other hand, will win favor and even plot to usurp the power of leadership of certain units. If this goes on will there be any more socialism?

In fact, the saying that "grasping money is for everybody" as spread by some elements of corruption, theft and speculation is a total lie to deceive people. When they say "grasping money," they are engaged in capitalist activities. When they say "everybody," they mean themselves. Waving the banner "for everybody" they set out to bluff and deceive, to stir up trouble, to do capitalist business in a big way and to undermine socialism on a large scale. They are truly and honestly bourgeois elements and enemies of the proletarian dictatorship.

People giving no prominence to proletarian politics and "putting money in command" basically cannot work for the benefit of "everybody." Only those who lead the poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary masses to fight the class enemies to the end, who combat capitalism to the end and who lead all in adhering to the socialist orientation, are really concerned about "everybody."

The great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: "Only socialism can save China." We must listen to what Chairman Mao says, unswervingly take the socialist road and engage in farming for the revolution. We must never see only the immediate interests under our noses only to fall into the trap of a handful of class enemies.

Some comrades have over-simplified the unfolding of class struggle in the economic sphere by saying: "The problem can be solved by dealing with a few people." This shows their lack of understanding that the struggle to oppose capitalist tendencies is a serious class struggle and a socialist education movement.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "People's communes must put the stress on good political work. The basic task of political work is continuously to instill socialist ideas into the masses of peasants and to criticize capitalist tendencies."

In the course of struggling against capitalist tendencies we must strictly distinguish and correctly handle the two different types of contradictions. To handle the contradictions among the people mainly calls for making a distinction between right and wrong and for intensifying political and ideological work.

It is necessary to organize the broad masses and cadres to study penetratingly Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is necessary to link closely the realities of class struggle in a locality with the deep-going and sustained criticism and repudiation of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. It is necessary to intensify investigation and study, to gain a clear picture of the manifestations and dangers of capitalist tendencies and to teach the cadres and the masses how to differentiate between socialism and capitalism. It is necessary to sum up experience and to guide the advance of the masses along the broad socialist road by citing advanced models who adhere to the socialist orientation.

In this way we shall be able to unite all the forces that can be united, including those people who, despite the serious mistakes they have committed,

are not incorrigible. We shall be able to isolate and hit hard at the handful of class enemies to the greatest extent. Facts have proved that so long as we can intensify our political work the majority of cadres and the masses who always adhere to the socialist orientation will become stronger and stand firmer. Those who, for lack of understanding, have once lost their sense of direction will of their own accord fight self and repudiate revisionism and rectify their orientation.

In short, to oppose capitalist tendencies we have to rely on giving prominence to proletarian politics, on arming the broad masses and cadres with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and on allowing the masses to educate themselves and liberate themselves in the course of struggle.

Simultaneous with the correct handling of contradictions among the people, we must deal severe blows at the handful of class enemies, speculators and elements of corruption and theft. While struggling against these enemies we must resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's various proletarian policies.

We must grasp firmly as the lever the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the road of socialism and that of capitalism to unite all the forces that can be united, to wage a determined struggle against capitalist tendencies, to strike blows systematically at bourgeois corruption and subversion and to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

# Rural Subsidiary Production Must Be Rid of "Money in Command" Poison

by
Wangch'ingt'o Commune's Shengli No. 1 Brigade in
Wuch'ing Hsien, Hopei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Jan. 18, 1970)

Some people in a production brigade in Hopei Province thought commune members could do well so long as they carried on subsidiary production successfully, even if agricultural production was poor.

This is wrong, points out the following report, which says that subsidiary production should go hand in hand with and support agricultural production, instead of merely aiming at making profit for the commune members.--SCMP Ed.

Since we embarked on subsidiary production in 1959 the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines has been raging very violently.

When the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i vigorously pushed the capitalist black wares of "money in command" and "first place to profit," our brigade's capitalist-roaders as well as landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad characters and rightists who had not been satisfactorily reformed, were very active.

They held power over subsidiary production and spread in a big way the absurd saying, "A good cat is one that can catch rats, regardless of whether it is black or white; a good side line is one that can earn money, whatever it may be." In order to earn money they put the emphasis on subsidiary production and looked down upon agriculture. They even emphasized subsidiary production to the extent of totally neglecting agriculture.

The result was that agricultural production was disrupted and the little money earned from subsidiary production was all squandered by them. This brought hardship to the life of the commune members.

During the great socialist education movement, particularly during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionaries of our brigade waged a resolute struggle against these bad people, seizing back the power over subsidiary production from them and eliminating them from the ranks of subsidiary production.

Through unfolding revolutionary mass criticism we further wiped out the poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's "money in command." We chopped off the so-called side lines which had fought with the state for raw materials and markets and had endangered the socialist collective economy. We correctly dealt with the relationship between agriculture and subsidiary production and promoted the development of agricultural production.

On the question of subsidiary production, however, the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines had not ended and the "Liu poison" had not been entirely wiped out. In the new circumstances, people with ulterior motives again spread the saying, "So long as subsidiary production is run well, the income of commune members will increase even though we may have a slightly poorer yield from agriculture."

In our view this was a rehashed version of "money in command" and "first place to profit." It was a new manifestation of "emphasizing subsidiary production to the neglect of agriculture." It was merely a change from the naked term of "earning money" to "increasing the income of commune members."

In order to expose the enemy and criticize erroneous ideas, we ran a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class with the theme of "how subsidiary production in rural areas should adhere to the socialist orientation." We studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is imperative to grasp grain firmly," and the guideline, "Diversify the operations for overall development with grain as the lever." In keeping with realities we unfolded revolutionary mass criticism.

Our brigade has a production team which, taking grain as the lever, supported agriculture with subsidiary production with the result that its agricultural production showed an increase for three years in succession. Our brigade also has another production team which, in sole pursuit of increased income, put the emphasis on subsidiary production to the neglect of agriculture with the result that its agricultural production showed a drop for three years in succession.

By comparing these two production teams everybody realized: In undertaking subsidiary production we do not aim at earning money. Nor do we undertake it solely to increase the income of commune members. Rather, we do it for the revolution. With subsidiary production we support agriculture and promote the development of agricultural production. By increasing the yield of grain we implement Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people." If we forget to take grain as the lever and to support agriculture with subsidiary production and if we solely pursue an increase in income, we shall fall into the quagmire of "money in command" and "first place to profit" and take the evil road of capitalism.

Having raised our understanding we, in the course of developing subsidiary production, ever more consciously implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and adhered to the socialist orientation. In support of agriculture, subsidiary production played a still bigger role. During the past years, with the funds accumulated from subsidiary production

we repaid all the agricultural loans of the last ten years. We bought 28 large and medium-sized machines for power generation, draining and irrigation, husking, pulverizing, and so on. This promoted the development of agricultural production, turning a grain-deficient brigade into one with a grain surplus.

In the past few years we delivered and sold to the state a total of more than 234,000 catties of grain. In 1969, under conditions of successively suffering from five kinds of natural calamities, namely, windstorms, drought, insect pests, flooding and hail, we still reaped a comparatively good harvest. Apart from fulfilling the state requisition tasks, we had nearly 10,000 catties of grain in reserve.

The great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: "We have won great victory. But the defeated class will still struggle." From practice we have come to understand that in rural subsidiary production the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines definitely will not stop. What specially deserves attention is that to associate subsidiary production with money all day long without giving prominence to proletarian politics will easily lead us to fall into Liu Shao-ch'i's trap of "money in command" and "first place to profit." For this reason, we must continuously unfold revolutionary mass criticism and, when undertaking subsidiary production, we must persistently grasp the socialist orientation, give prominence to proletarian politics and criticize capitalist tendencies every day.

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PARTY LEADERSHIP

## Revolutionary Committee of Lanhsi Hsien, Chekiang Province, Consciously Obeys Party's Unified Leadership

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Jan. 24, 1970)

> The revolutionary committee of Lanhsi Hsien and PLA support-the-Left personnel in the hsien organize members of the revolutionary committee to study Mao's doctrines respecting the Party and instill in them the belief that success will be theirs if they follow the Communist Party headed by Mao and Lin.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA Hangchow, Jan. 23) Helped by the PLA's support-the-Left personnel and obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The Chinese Communist Party is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people. Without this core, the cause of socialism cannot be victorious," the revolutionary committee of Lanhsi hsien, Chekiang province, continuously educates its members in the proletarian Party character, firmly establishes concern for the Party, resolutely obeys the Party's unified leadership and consciously acts in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought, thus giving a great impetus to the profound development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in the whole hsien.

Lanhsi hsien revolutionary committee and the PLA's support-the-Left personnel have learned from the practice of struggle that all victories we have won today are great victories of Mao Tse-tung's thought and are an outcome of the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. Therefore, bearing in mind the questions "Where does our political power today come from? How can we consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat?" they often set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and organize members of the revolutionary committee to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's theories about the Party, to criticize various bourgeois reactionary ideas coming from the right or from the "left," and to strengthen their concept of the Party. They also help members of the committee establish the firm belief that closely following Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee with Chairman Mao as the leader and Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy leader would bring victory, and make them consciously place themselves under the Party's absolute leadership and obey the Party's unified leadership.

As soon as great leader Chairman Mao's latest directive, "As for the good people who have made mistakes, we must give them more help through education. When they are awakened, we must liberate them without delay," was issued, the hsien revolutionary committee studied it and acted accordingly. At the time, some comrades did not understand sufficiently Chairman Mao's teaching about "giving more help through education." But they firmly believed that Chairman Mao's proletarian policy represented the basic interests of

the proletariat and the broad masses of the laboring people and was the concrete expression of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

For this reason, the revolutionary committee members unanimously went deep into the grassroots level to actively help the revolutionary committees at various lower levels set up study classes, helped the cadres who had not awakened to quickly heighten their consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and liberated them when they were awakened, thus further carrying out Chairman Mao's policy toward cadres and pushing forward the struggle-criticism-transformation movement.

After Chairman Mao's latest directive about sending cadres to participate in manual labor was issued, some representatives of the masses thought that since they had come from laboring posts, they wouldn't change even if they did less labor. Through study, they realized that their insufficient understanding of Chairman Mao's latest directive precisely showed that their thinking failed to keep pace with Chairman Mao's ideas, that they lacked a strong concept of the Party and that they must deepen their understanding while firmly carrying out this directive. Accordingly, they returned to their units and production teams to perseveringly participate in collective productive labor and, at the same time, took an active part in the work of the revolutionary committee. After laboring for some time, they realized that, though they had come from laboring posts, yet they would become revisionist ideologically and the political power would change its color if they threw away the hoe and did not consciously and perseveringly participate in collective productive labor.

While helping the revolutionary committee members to strengthen their concept of the Party, Lanhsi hsien revolutionary committee and the PLA's support-the-Left personnel often take the actual situation of the class struggle into consideration and take Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon to relentlessly criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in Party building, so as to continuously strengthen the concept of the Party in the course of criticism.

One of the revolutionary leading cadres feared making mistakes again and worked hesitatingly after he had been admitted into the revolutionary committee. Later, bearing in mind his living ideas, the PLA's support-the-Left personnel got together with him to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a lively way and to carry out revolutionary mass criticism, and made him understand that his fear of making mistakes and his lack of courage in work were an expression of the selfish ideas playing the devil in his mind and of his lack of a strong concept of the Party. After that, he put "daring" in place of "fear," supported whatever was compatible with the Party's policy and resisted and fought against whatever was incompatible with the Party's policy. He learned an impressive lesson, saying: "'Self' is the deadly enemy to the strengthening of the concept of the Party. Before 'self' is toppled, it is impossible to firmly establish the concept of the Party."

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"IDEOLOGICAL REVOLUTIONIZATION"

## Old and New Cadres of Shanghai Worker-Peasant-Soldier Shipyard Revolutionize Their Thinking

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Jan. 24, 1970)

> Old and new cadres of a Shanghai shipyard remold their thought by maintaining close ties with the masses in the course of participation in productive labor.--SCMP Ed.

(According to NCNA Shanghai) The new and old cadres of the revolutionary committee of Worker-Peasant-Soldier Shipyard of Shanghai Branch of Yangtze River Navigation Company perseveringly participate in collective productive labor, closely link themselves with the masses, and pay attention to earnestly remolding their thinking in the course of labor, thus giving a great impetus to the revolutionization of the thinking of the leading group. They are also carrying out their work in various fields energetically.

In this shipyard, after the establishment of its revolutionary committee, a system requiring cadres to participate in collective productive labor was set up. For some time, however, some cadres buried themselves in labor, so that the phenomenon of "actively participating in labor but knowing nothing about the thinking of the masses" occurred.

In view of this state of affairs, the PLA's support-the-Left personnel stationed in this shipyard organized all to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's teaching, "By taking in collective productive labor, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people," and to relentlessly criticize the "theory of gilding oneself through labor" advocated by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i. Through this study and mass criticism, all understood deeply that the cadres participated in collective productive labor for the purpose of linking themselves better with the masses, taking in rich political nourishment from the masses and promoting revolutionization of their own thinking.

With their understanding heightened, the new and old cadres adopted the attitude of common laborers and consciously paid close attention to closely linking themselves with the masses and humbly learning from the masses in the course of labor. For example, Chang Mao-ch'ang, a cadre, often had chats with the masses in the course of labor and helped them solve their ideological problems.

The revolutionary committee members often brought with them the problems they met in their work and sought advice from the masses in the course of labor, thereby doing their work well and linking themselves closely with the masses. Wasteful practices were once prevalent in this shipyard.

Old cadre Chang Yung sought advice from the workers and very quickly found a method of solving this problem. He promptly summed up and popularized the experience of the machine repair squad in actively cultivating the excellent style of diligence and frugality by proceeding from tightly grasping revolutionary mass criticism. Wasteful practices in this shipyard were quickly eliminated.

While laboring together with the masses, the cadres of this shipyard often received help and supervision from them. Whenever they discovered any merits of the cadres, the workers promptly commended them. They also promptly pointed out any shortcomings they saw in the cadres. For this reason, some cadres mistook that the revolutionization of their thinking was "insured" once they had help and supervision from the masses, and subsequently they relaxed conscious remolding of their thinking.

In view of this problem, the revolutionary committee of this shipyard ran a cadres' study class for a term to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Every one of us must have thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit and we must never for a moment divorce ourselves from the masses," and discussed the "relationship between help from the masses and conscious revolution." After this study and discussion, all of them realized that the external cause was the condition of a change and the internal cause was the basis of a change and that they would revolutionize their thinking providing they consciously disclosed and fought against self with the help and under the supervision of the masses.

Accordingly, the cadres went among the masses to expose and fight against self, with a strong desire for conscious revolution. K'ang Pao-ch'eng, a member of the shipyard revolutionary committee, seldom participated in productive labor for some time in the past, so that the masses were very critical about him. The No. 1 fitter group was the most critical about him. Accordingly, he went on his own initiative to participate in labor with this group and sought their views. The workers criticized his former attitude of doing labor by fits and starts. Bearing in mind this opinion of the masses, he tried hard to find the cause in his thinking and discovered that it was because the idea of being reluctant to serve as a cadre was playing the devil in his mind and because he thought that the work of a cadre was too hard, so he was unwilling to come down to do manual labor when he was busy with office work.

Before the masses, he exposed the "self" in his mind, recalled his miserable life in the old society when he had to suffer hunger and cold, relentlessly criticized his erroneous ideas of refusing to take the post of a cadre, and established a firm determination to serve well as a cadre for the purpose of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. After that, when doing labor, he feared neither hard work nor difficulties and got together with the masses to carry out technical innovations on a big scale. The masses praised him, saying: "We have confidence in Old K'ang if he keeps on acting in this way."

After consciously exposing and fighting against self in the course of labor, the cadres greatly enhanced their consciousness in continuing the revolution and the revolutionary committee also enjoyed higher prestige.

While participating in productive labor in the workshop, the cadres of this shipyard often were called away to do some office work, so that they could not finish their job. At first, some cadres only tried to find the cause of this state of affair in their methods of work and to find a new method, but they could not solve the problem fundamentally.

In view of this situation, the shipyard revolutionary committee promptly organized all to study Chairman Mao's teachings concerned and concretely analyzed the various causes of their "being called away." All discovered that they were often "hindered" from participating in productive labor not only because their method of work was questionable but, what was the most important, because their method of thinking was also questionable.

A new cadre was responsible for the general service of the whole shipyard. He took all matters big and small into his own hands, so that he was fully occupied with work. But the masses still were critical about him. Formerly he also felt that his method of work was impracticable but he could never correct it. This time, he tried first to find the cause in his thinking. He conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "However active the leading group may be, its activity will amount to fruitless effort by a handful of people unless combined with the activity of the masses." He relentlessly criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory that the masses are backward." He saw that he formerly had problems because he did not trust the masses. Thus enlightened, he changed his method and fully mobilized and relied on the masses. He worked with better results and could perseveringly participate in productive work with the workers.

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## Party Committee of a Certain Unit of Shenyang Armed Forces Teaches "Three-Support" and "Two-Military" Personnel to Revolutionize Thinking

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 24, 1970)

(NCNA Shenyang, January 23) The Party committee of a certain unit of Shenyang armed forces of the People's Liberation Army continuously uses Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to arm the "three-support" and "two-military" personnel, to revolutionize their thinking and to make them contribute toward the revolutionized building of the leading groups of the units to which they belong.

Obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The People's Liberation Army should support the broad masses of the Left," this unit made tremendous contributions while carrying out the "three-support" and "two-military" tasks. When revolutionary committees were set up in the units to which they belonged, many comrades of the support-the-Left personnel joined the "three-in-one" revolutionary committees in the capacity of representatives of the Army. They were bent on grasping and exercising power well for the proletariat and bringing into the revolutionary committees the excellent traditions of the Liberation Army of studying and applying Chairman Mao's works in a living way, bringing proletarian politics to the fore, persisting in the four firsts and establishing the three-eight style of work. This promoted the revolutionized development of the newborn revolutionary political power of the proletariat.

For a period of time when the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation were heavy, some representatives of the Army who joined the revolutionary committee neglected revolutionization of their thinking, while some others were arrogant and complacent. The Party committee of this unit discovered this problem in good time and adopted effective measures requiring the comrades who participated in the "three-support" and "two-military" work to revolutionize their thinking.

When carrying out this work, the Party committee of this unit perseveringly used Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to arm the "three-support" and "two -military" personnel and led them to apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in consciously fighting self and criticizing revisionism and transforming their world outlook and to take their achieved results as the new starting point of their further advancement. It summoned the "three-support" and "two-military" personnel many times to a training and consolidation meeting. At each meeting, they grasped the living ideas of a common nature, studied Chairman Mao's teachings concerned, relentlessly criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies, and solved in depth the major problem in the revolutionization. They made remarkable achievements.

For example, some time ago, some comrades feared hardships. In view of this living idea, the Party committee of this unit immediately organized a training and consolidation meeting on the firing line and led all to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way and to relentlessly criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's reactionary fallacies while bearing their problems in mind, thus further enhancing their consciousness in continuing the revolution. They were determined to "march forward although they knew there were difficulties and dangers ahead and no matter how great the difficulties and dangers were," and to win fresh merits in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

While urging the "three-support" and "two-military" personnel to revolutionize their thinking, the Party committee of this unit paid particular attention to grasping typical cases and establishing models. In the course of struggle, Ch'eng Mou-yu, chairman of the revolutionary committee of Shenyang Municipal Telephone Bureau and a representative of the Army, studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, worked hard to transform his world outlook and closely followed Chairman Mao to make revolution. He participated in labor, linked himself with the masses and often made use of his time on holidays to visit the workers at home, had chats with them and worked carefully, thus quickening the speed of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in their unit. At a "discussion-and-application" meeting, he gave an account of his living study and application of Chairman Mao's great theory about continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his grasping of power for the proletariat.

This taught the other comrades an impressive lesson. They unanimously expressed their will to learn from him, to quicken revolutionization of their thinking in the revolutionary spirit of "seizing the day, seizing the hour," and to work selflessly at their "three-support" and "two-military" posts for carrying out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in a still better way.

The "three-support" and "two-military" personnel of this unit strive to revolutionize their thinking, giving a great impetus to the revolutionized construction of the leading groups of the units to which they belong. The Army representatives in Shenyang Municipal Chain Factory set examples in doing everything in the revolutionary committee and play their exemplary and leading role. They take the lead in closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, in fighting self and criticizing revisionism and transforming world outlook, in carrying out criticism and self-criticism, in maintaining close ties with the masses, in participating in collective productive labor and in grasping typical cases. They strive to be leaders in ideological revolutionization. They also bring the Army's glorious traditions to other members of the revolutionary committee by helping them in solving ideological problems, disseminating experience to them, and helping them in improving their methods of work, so that the revolutionary committee advances in big strides on the road of revolutionization and greatly speeds up its tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PARTY MEMBERS

## Communist Party Members in South China Province Study New Party Constitution

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 1, 1970)

in the course of party consolidation and building, communist party organizations at various levels throughout kwangtung province have been organizing party members and activists who ask to join the party to make a conscientious study of the constitution of the communist party of china adopted at the ninth party congress last year. this has strengthened the party members' party consciousness and their determination to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

the party members have acquired a deeper understanding of the new party constitution. they say that this constitution, which sums up the party's 48-year-long experience in party building, is imbued with the brilliant mao tsetung thought. it lays down the fundamental principles to guide the party in carrying out the socialist revolution and socialist construction. studying and applying it is a basic task of party organizations in getting a firm grasp of the work of building the party ideologically.

following the victorious conclusion of the ninth national congress of the party, the communist party nucleus of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee first studied the new party constitution in detail and decided to organize the party members and the masses in the province to make a careful study of it. when the "people's daily", the "red flag" journal and the "liberation army daily" published their 1969 national day editorial, entitled "fight for the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat", the party nucleus decided that classes to study the new party constitution be run in various places during the winter and spring and that all party members in the province undergo training in rotation. leading comrades of revolutionary committees at different levels, who are members of the communist party, took the lead in the study and application of the new party constitution. they personally went to selected units to gain experience for general popularization. in kwangchow, in addition to the study class run by the municipal revolutionary committee for the purpose of obtaining experience, study classes have been set up in all trades and departments. factories have also run their own study classes, turning the study of the new party constitution into a mass movement for promoting the central tasks.

from early october to mid-january, more than 6,000 classes were held throughout the province, involving some 455,000 communist party members and more than 163,000 activists who applied for party membership. it was estimated that before the busy spring farming season got underway, nearly all the communist party members of the province should have been able to attend the classes.

the study of the new party constitution in kwangtung province has been focussed on: linking it with reality, concentrating on the main points, studying and applying it in a living way so as to achieve practical results. in chuchiang county, the party members concentrated on the orientation of their struggle laid down in the constitution: "the ultimate aim of the party is the realization of communism", and

chairman mao's great programme for consolidating and building the party: "the party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy" as well as the five demands put on communist party members stipulated in the constitution. this has helped to make them clearer on class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and enhanced their consciousness in continuing the revolution.

in kaoyao county the party members centred their study on the fighting task of ensuring "the triumph of socialism over capitalism" stipulated in the general programme of the new party constitution. they relentlessly repudiated "san tzu yi pao" (the extension of private plots and of free markets, the increase in the number of private enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits and losses, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households), the "four freedoms" (freedom to practise usury, to hire labour, to buy or sell land and engage in private enterprise) and other counter-revolutionary revisionist trash advocated by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. this strengthened their confidence in and determination to take the socialist road.

they linked their study of the new party constitution with the study of chairman mao's great strategic principle, "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". they studied this great teaching of chairman mao's: "socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. in the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration." through the study, the party members have seen more clearly the reactionary nature of imperialism, revisionism and all reaction, and fostered the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and of being ready at all times to give their lives for the revolution.

the party branch of the shatou production brigade, changan people's commune, tungkuan county, organized its women party members to study the new party constitution conscientiously. they reviewed their own words and actions in the light of the constitution and made up their minds to act as vanguard fighters in continuing the revolution. nine of the 13 women party members in the brigade were elected by the masses as activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

the general practice in the study of the new party constitution in kwangtung province is first to train the backbone force of party branch committee members and those above this level, and then to rely on them to run good study classes for the masses of party members. in these study classes the mass line is strictly observed. the principle of party members educating themselves is put into practice. the study of the new party constitution is combined with all aspects of struggle-criticism-transformation, combined with revolutionary mass criticism and with "fight self, criticize revisionism". the bad style of study, that is, the study of pure theory without linking it with reality is thus overcome and prevented.

## PLA-PEOPLE RELATIONS

### PLA And People on Frontiers Are of One Heart

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1970)

in line with the great leader chairman mao's teaching "support the army and cherish the people", the chinese people's liberation army units stationed on china's frontiers and the local people of various nationalities have forged profound proletarian feelings through unity in struggle. there are many vivid stories about how the people support the army and the armymen cherish the people.

tapping spring for the people

the liencheng production team on the outskirts of pinghsiang city in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region is located in a rocky mountain, a poverty-stricken area constantly hit by drought before liberation. the poor and lower-middle peasants, under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao, made much progress in the fight against nature after liberation. but agricultural production still suffered from a shortage of water.

a p.l.a. mao tsetung thought propaganda team came to production team in the spring of 1967. following chairman mao's great teaching that irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture, the p.l.a. men decided to help the poor and lower-middle peasants build irrigation projects as part of their work to build up the frontier regions. fearing neither hardship nor fatigue, they drilled holes in more than 100 rocky caves around to find springs and finally tapped one in a cave several hundred metres long. they planned to excavate a tunnel from the cave to make the underground water serve the people.

a shock brigade of 16 armymen and peasants undertook the arduous task. facing the hard rock, they recited aloud "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" and fell to work with hammers and chisels.

when construction was underway, a handful of class enemies stepped forward to sabotage, alleging that tunnelling was "a waste of manpower and money". the p.l.a. men followed chairman mao's teaching "never forget class struggle" and with the poor and lower-middle peasants smashed the intrigues of the class enemies. displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard work, the builders worked round the clock in shifts to speed up construction. after 15 months of hard struggle, they completed a 171-metre-long tunnel. on the day it was opened, when the poor and lower-middle peasants of chuang nationality saw the water flowing through the tunnel, they shouted with joy: "long live chairman mao exclamation" and they praised the p.l.a. men for "tapping the spring of happiness for generations to come".

help armyman find water on snow-covered grassland

one day late last november chao chin-shan, a truck driver of the chinese people's liberation army, who was on an urgent mission, was driving on the snowswept palikun grassland at the northern foot of the tienshan mountains in sinkiang. he had to stop because the truck radiator needed water.

chao chin-shan walked about for five hours searching for water to no avail.

it was getting dark and a heavy snowstorm was imminent. at that moment, kuerhpan, kazakh herd tender of the hami foodstuffs corporation, was returning home on horseback from a meeting when he found chao chin-shan nearly frozen to death. he immediately jumped from his horse and opened his fur coat to shelter chao chin-shan. he then helped the armyman onto the horse, and the two went looking for water.

emancipated from the herd-owners' whips, kuerhpan loved the p.l.a. men like kinsmen. with deep proletarian feelings he told the armyman: "even if i have got to die in the cold i'll find water for you." he urged his horse into the depth of the tatzu ravine. in a dogged struggle against the snowstorm for over two hours they finally found water. overjoyed, both shouted: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation"

## herdsmen brave storm to bring food to p.l.a. men on duty

a downpour hit the silinghol grassland in inner mongolia one day last september. the fighters of a p.l.a. company were carrying out a task some ten kilometres away from the hanwula production brigade where the company was stationed. the heavy rain flooded the road, making it impassable for the company's truck which was to bring food to the fighters.

when the poor and lower-middle herdsmen of the brigade learned about this, they became worried. their contact with the p.l.a. had given the herdsmen a profound understanding of chairman mao's teaching: "without a people's army the people have nothing." they remembered how one evening last august the p.l.a. men had forgotten their fatigue after a long march and rushed from the commune centre to the brigade to help put out a fire in the brigade's winter settlement, and how many p.l.a. fighters had been injured in putting out the fire before it caused much damage. the herdsmen declared that they would do everything in their power so that their p.l.a. kinsmen would not go hungry.

without losing any time, every family of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen went into action. they put boiling milk into wooden buckets and fried rice and dried meat into leather bags. the food was soon brought to the yurt of najenzab who was a member of the brigade's revolutionary committee. then najenzab and the militiamen put the bundles on their backs and set out in the storm for the p.l.a. men. it was raining hard, there was a strong wind and the road was slippery. they slipped and fell, but they struggled along, reciting "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory".

after two hours of difficult walking, they reached their destination. the p.l.a. fighters clasped the herdsmen's hands and said warmly: "you have brought us the profound feelings of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen of the hanwula brigade. we'll translate your good feelings for us into infinite strength in defending our frontiers and be ready at all times to smash the schemes for aggression of imperialism, revisionism and all reaction."

EXEMPLARY PRODUCTION BRIGADE

## New Progress in Late Communist Fighter Yang Shui-Tsai's Home Village

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Feb. 1, 1970)

encouraged by the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of communist fighter yang shui-tsai who feared neither hardship nor death, the poor and lower-middle peasants of his home village, the shuitaoyang production brigade of the kueitsun people's commune, in honan province's hsuchang county, have won victory after victory in the struggle against nature.

### a new generation maturing politically

yang shui-tsai was deputy secretary of the shuitaoyang brigade party branch. seeking neither fame nor wealth, he worked selflessly for the party for more than ten years from the time he had begun taking part in revolutionary work. although he suffered from acute tuberculosis of the lungs, a gastric ulcer and a kidney stone, he was unafraid of hardship or death in leading the revolutionary masses in courageous struggles against the class enemies and against nature. at the time of his death on december 4, 1966, he was still studying chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles and working on a design for transforming shuitaoyang for the people.

yang shui-tsai's whole-hearted devotion to the people and his spirit of "so long as the cart doesn't overturn i'll keep pushing it, and so long as i breathe i'll continue to make revolution" has been carried forward in shuitaoyang in the more than three years since his death. the poor and lower-middle peasants there have followed his example of putting the study of chairman mao's writings above all work, looking upon the following of chairman mao's teachings as the fundamental in their lives, the three constantly read articles as maxims, and transforming shuitaoyang with mao tsetung thought.

commune members and cadres, old and young, in shuitaoyang are all diligently studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way. they use the standard of "wholly", "entirely" and "utter devotion to others without any thought of self" to measure their everyday behaviour. mao tsetung thought study classes are organized one after another and meetings to fight self and criticize revisionism held in every family. many activists and advanced collectives and families in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought have emerged in the brigade in the past few years.

yueh chien-chih who became secretary of the party branch in the brigade after yang shui-tsai's death, has, like the latter, always held high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, firmly grasped the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the key link and fought for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

last autumn, together with other members of the party branch, yueh chien-chih firmly grasped class struggle. they aroused the masses who rooted out the hidden class enemy trying to undermine the campaign of learning from tachai, and thoroughly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash advocated by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab

liu,shao-chi. the poor and lower-middle peasants further heightened their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and unanimously pledged: "we will never waver in learning from tachai and in taking the socialist road".

like yang shui-tsai, yueh chien-chih has firmly grasped the leading group's ideological revolutionization. he daily led the party branch committee members to study chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles to begin their day's work and use them as a yardstick in examining their work every evening. every committee member spent at least 25 days a month doing physical labour. they often invited old poor peasants to attend party branch meetings and asked for criticism and opinions about their work. they took the initiative at the meetings to fight self and criticize revisionism. this helped promote the ideological revolutionization of the leading group.

nurtured by mao tsetung thought, the shuitaoyang production brigade party branch has been united as one. following chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, it has closely relied on the broad masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants, continued the revolution and always marched forward.

with yang shui-tsai as their example, the shuitaoyang people have adopted the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death", and heroes with the proletarian world outlook of "better to die for the revolution than quit to save your neck" have emerged. a demobilized army man chang hsi-chung, now deputy political instructor of the brigade militia, was one of them.

one day last august chang hsi-chung was setting up electric wire poles with several commune members when they suddenly saw that a nearby pump well had caved in. a commune member who was looking after it, fell into the well with his pump. chang hsi-chung rushed to the scene and went down the well by a rope which he tied to a tree. though the commune member was quickly saved, the pump, which was badly needed in the fight against drought, remained in the well. all this time the wall of the well was continuing to collapse. seeing this, the people around shouted to chang hsi-chung with deep concern: "it's dangerous, you better come up, hurry exclamation" bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching: "wherever there is struggle there is sacrifice", chang hsi-chung continued his efforts until the pump was saved. no sooner had he got out of the well, than it caved in completely. chang hsi-chung's revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death was praised by the commune members.

the youth of shuitaoyang have been striving to become "a man who is of value to the people". yang shui-tsai's nephew, 15-year-old yang chun-chieh has studied chairman mao's works hard for years, and has constantly been elected an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. when a lower-middle peasant's child fell into a pond, yang chun-chieh recited chairman mao's teaching: "to die for the people is weightier than mount tai" and, ignoring his own safety, then plunged into the deep pond and saved the child.

carrying on with yang shui-tsai's vow: "so long as i breathe, i will make revolution exclamation" the poor and lower-middle peasants of shuitaoyang have formed a strong combat collective and marched forward under the guidance of mao tsetung thought.

## a new page in conquering nature

shuitaoyang is located on a rolling plain. the land before liberation was poverty-stricken, covered with barren hillocks and desolate gullies and constantly subjected to drought and water-logging. ruthlessly exploited and oppressed by the landlord class, the poor and lower-middle peasants led a life of misery. they were liberated from this by the great leader chairman mao.

chairman mao's teaching that irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture has pointed out the direction for the local poor and lower-middle peasants in doing away with the backwardness of their village. led by yang shui-tsai and displaying the spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", they dug a pond and sank wells through hard rock. since comrade yang shui-tsai died more than three years ago, the peasants have added ten more pump wells to their village and thus greatly improved irrigation facilities.

while sinking wells through the very thick hard rock, the poor and lower-middle peasants drew strength from the brilliant three constantly read articles by chairman mao to overcome difficulty. following the example of "the foolish old man", they worked hard in the spirit of self-reliance.

when the no. 3 production team was breaking through a 10-metre-thick rock in sinking a well, the big device they were using to break the rock fell into the water along with the steel cable attached to it. the water was already more than a dozen metres deep and to jump in to salvage the rock-breaker was dangerous. people immediately spoke of the lofty spirit of the late comrade yang shui-tsai and vied with one another to save the submerged equipment. after a 48-hour battle, they got the cable out and hauled up the rock-breaker. they completed the well three months later.

the village was hit by an unusual drought last year and the water table dropped. in mid-july the pond water was only two to three feet deep after being pumped for about two months and, not much water remained in most of the pump wells. undaunted, the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "we dare to brave a mountain of swords and a sea of fire. we are determined to wrest a good harvest even if there's a dry spell lasting a year, let alone one lasting only two months exclamation" they immediately organized more than 100 people to dredge the pond and make the spring gush again.

braving the scorching july sun, the poor and lower-middle peasants vied in doing heavy work. they regarded the pond as a battlefield for tempering their loyalty to the great leader chairman mao. after half a month's work, they removed more than 3,000 cubic metres of silt and earth and water gushed out.

the tremendous success by the poor and lower-middle peasants in conquering nature enabled them to get a bumper harvest despite the drought.

the village is thriving and prospering today. trees grow everywhere. a once desolate gully caused by flood water and extending for more than 1,000 metres is now growing with bramble, fruit trees and timber. the farmland is protected against flood, no matter how big. the power station, built by the poor and lower-middle peasants through hard work and

self-reliance, supplies electricity for irrigation, processing agricultural and sideline products and lighting.

the poor and lower-middle peasants of shuitaoyang attribute all their success to chairman mao's wise leadership. their first thought after harvesting was to deliver their agricultural tax and sell their surplus grain to the state. in supporting the building up of the country through action, they have overfulfilled their targets for selling surplus grain to the state every year.

## COAL MINING

### China's Major Coalfields Overfulfill January Plan

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1970)

in line with chairman mao's great policy "grasp revolution, promote production", workers in china's major coalfields in the northeast, the north and other areas have overfulfilled the state plans for january.

since the beginning of the year the miners have enthusiastically studied chairman mao's important instructions and the new year day editorial "usher in the great 1970's" and subjected to revolutionary mass criticism the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. this has made them more conscious of the need to extract more and better coal for the revolution. as a result, the very beginning of the year saw an excellent situation in coal production, following a stable and high rate of extraction last year. shuangyashan, hokang and two other mines in one of china's major coalfields in heilungkiang province have all outstripped the state plans for the first month of the year.

the revolutionary miners of the penchi coalmine, liaoning province, northeast china, which reached last year's annual production target one hundred days ahead of schedule, strove without cease to win new successes. the january targets for both tunnelling and coal output were met ahead of schedule. since the beginning of the year, the revolutionary committee of the mine has organised the cadres and miners to study conscientiously chairman mao's important instructions and the new year day editorial and to criticise vehemently the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" advocated by the arch renegade liu shao-chi. this raised the miners' enthusiasm for both revolution and production still further. the miners were not content with the great achievements they had scored in 1969 and did everything they could to tap new potentialities for raising production. the members of the revolutionary committee went to the basic units in the mine and integrated themselves with the miners and revolutionary technicians to form "three-in-one" groups to make an extensive survey of the coal reserves. they were to be found at every coal face and in every tunnel in all the pits, and large reserves of coal were discovered. carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, they also broke into the "forbidden areas" which the bourgeois technical authorities had pronounced as barren of coal or as unworkable. hundreds of thousands of tons of high quality coking coal were extracted from these areas.

firmly carrying out chairman mao's great strategic concept, "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the revolutionary workers and cadres of the paotou mining administration in north china vigorously grasped class struggle and ensured the rapid development of production. they fulfilled the january production plan ahead of schedule. the average daily output was far greater than that of december.

p.l.a. men supporting the left in the administration helped the workers study chairman mao's important instructions and the new year day editorial. the armymen encouraged the workers to recall the suffering of coal miners in the old society and contrast that time with the good life of today when they have become masters of the country under chairman mao's leadership. this made them more aware of how important it was for the working class to wield power.

the miners also recalled the criminal attempts of the class enemies at home and abroad to subvert or invade china and, in the light of this, studied chairman mao's great teachings: "the working class is the leading class" and "the working class must exercise leadership in everything". they stressed that it was the glorious duty of the working class to defend the dictatorship of the proletariat.

all this greatly reinforced their determination to continue the revolution and carry it through to the end. they consciously examined and promoted the struggle-criticism-transformation in their own units in the light of chairman mao's great strategic concepts: "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". this brought about an excellent situation in both revolution and production.

the miners in the coalmining town of akan, northwest china, fulfilled the coal production plan for january ahead of time. they set an all-time record in daily coal output and in tunnelling. inspired by chairman mao's important instructions and the new year day editorial, the communist party members at the mine gave full play to their vanguard role, setting an example by standing to the fore in firmly grasping revolution and promoting production. consciously taking chairman mao's instructions and the new party constitution as their criteria, they put strict demands on themselves. they went wherever there were difficulties and where the work was heavy and, together with the revolutionary masses, ensured high output and good quality in production.

with revolutionary enthusiasm and confidence, the workers of the huainan coalmine and the hsuchou mining administration, east china, brought about a new high tide in grasping revolution and promoting production at the very beginning of the year. they fulfilled the january coal cutting and tunnelling plan ahead of schedule.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND FRANCE

### Jacques Jurquet, Head of Delegation of French Marxist-Leninist Communists, Sends Letter to Chairman Mao and Vice Chairman Lin

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 31, 1970)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman, and comrade lin piao, vice-chairman, of the central committee of the communist party of china, have received a letter from comrade jacques jurquet, head of the delegation of marxist-leninist communists of france, written before his return to france at the end of his friendly visit to ch'na. the letter reads in full as follows:

chairman mao tsetung,
vice-chairman lin piao,
the central committee of the
communist party of china:

at the end of a visit of more than a month in the people's republic of china and at the moment of leaving the soil of your glorious country, the world's bastion of socialism, we express to you our warm and respectful gratitude for this visit which is so rich in teachings and is conducted at your invitation in our capacity as marxist-leninist communists of france.

staying successively in yenan, shaoshan, changsha, canton, nanking, peking and shanghai, we have been able to make a profound study of the history of the great, glorious and correct communist party of china. we have understood that this history, which is filled with bitter struggle between the correct revolutionary line of chairman mao and the counter-revolutionary line of the right and "left" opportunists, is identical with the irresistible onward march of the immense masses of the chinese people. the victory of the revolution has been won under the leadership of chairman mao, the man of genius who has dedicated from his youth all his strength to overthrow sanguinary oppression by feudalism and foreign imperialism.

we have listened with the most profound respect and intense emotion the accounts given by workers, poor peasants and intellectuals in the course of ideological re-education. in our direct contact with the chinese people who are so laborious and so talented, we have seen more clearly the daily reality which transforms into concrete actions the great directive of chairman mao: "grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war." in the factories, the people's communes, the schools, the galleries and public places we visited, we have witnessed personally the immense significance of the great proletarian cultural revolution in all domains. the remoulding of the world outlook by putting ideology and politics in command everywhere, the fundamental leading role of the working class, the general application of the correct principle of "relying on one's own efforts" appeared to us to be the central question arresting the attention of the militants from the base and the cadres of the communist party of china, as well as members of the revolutionary committees. being present at the performances

of four peking operas on contemporary themes, being enthralled at two ballets with revolutionary contents, seeing innumerable militant drawings and posters against u.s. imperialism, against soviet social-imperialism and against all the enemies of the people pasted up along the streets, we have gauged more correctly the breadth and the depth of the sustained efforts under the guidance of mao tsetung thought for assuring the revolutionary transformation of the ideology of the man, and for crushing egoism and individualism. we think that the revolution in the ideological field constitutes the great chinese people's powerful support for the great world revolution which will lead to the total collapse of imperialism and the victory of socialism in the whole world, and will open to the revolutionary peoples the glorious road to communism.

the marxist-leninist communists of france are determined to make socialist revolution in their country. they know that they will win only by sweeping away unequivocally the so-called "peaceful" electoral road extolled by the revisionist chieftains who betray the interests of the working class. if the marxist-leninists deviate from mao tsetung thought, they will fail and degenerate. if they study the great universal truth of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought systematically, grasp it and apply it to the specific national conditions of france, they will win victory. the french people, who are rich in revolutionary traditions and inspired by the spirit of the paris commune, by the heroic resistance to the nazis and by the great days of the may-june struggle in 1968, will support under the leadership of the french marxist-leninists a protracted struggle necessitating great sacrifices, till victory is won in socialist revolution. this is why closely united with the chinese people and the chinese communists, we shall endeavour to remain the modest but faithful pupils of the most eminent marxist-leninist of our era, chairman mao.

we have the full conviction that the great people's republic of china, guided by the invincible mao tsetung thought is henceforth ready to repel victoriously all attacks launched by whatever imperialism, by russian social-imperialism or by whatever monstrous coalition organized by them.

the 1970's will witness new revolutionary storms and great revolutionary victories in the whole world exclamation

long live the indestructible friendship between the chinese and french peoples exclamation

long live the revolutionary fighting unity of the chinese and french communists under the banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live proletarian internationalism exclamation

long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation

long live the great marxism, the great leninism and the invincible mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live the world revolution exclamation

long live chairman mao tsetung exclamation
a long, long life to him exclamation

the delegation of marxist-leninist communists of france after a stay in china from december 7, 1969, to january 13, 1970

(signed) jacques jurquet
january 13, 1970 shanghai

CHINA AND GUINEA

## Trade Protocol for 1970 between China and Guinea Signed in Conakry

(NCNA-English Conakry, Feb. 1, 1970)

a trade protocol for 1970 between china and guinea was signed here on january 30.

the protocol was signed by lin hai-yun, acting minister of foreign trade of china and head of the chinese government trade delegation, and toure mamouna, guinean minister of trade, representing their respective governments.

toure mamouna and lin hai-yun made speeches at the signing ceremony. they warmly praised the increasing development of the relations of sincere and friendly cooperation between china and guinea in trade. they believed that the new protocol will further consolidate and develop the profound friendship fostered between the chinese and guinean peoples in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

the guinean minister asked the chinese delegation to convey the sincere and profound thanks of the guinean people and government and president sekou toure to the chinese people, chinese government and chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, for the disinterested aid incessantly given by china.

present on the occasion were bah habib, secretary of state for foreign trade of guinea, ansou kamano, guinean ambassador to china, and responsible members of other guinean departments concerned.

han ke-hua, chinese ambassador to guinea, was also present.

LAOS

## Laotian Patriotic Forces Initiate Attacks on Enemy

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1970)

the laotian patriotic armed forces and people and the laotian patriotic neutralist forces launched a successful attack on the enemy in muong the, xieng khoang province, on january 19, according to pathet lao news agency.

in this operation, the patriotic forces put 16 enemy troops out of action, captured a quantity of weapons and other military supplies and recovered the area.

on january 17, the patriotic regional forces and guerrillas of luang prabang province heroically counter-attacked the enemy troops who were on a "mopping up" operation in an area of vang kham district. the patriots killed 10 enemy troops and wounded many others, smashing the enemy raid.

on january 23, the patriotic armed forces in vientiane province destroyed an enemy military vehicle on highway no. 13, annihilating all the enemy troops on it.

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

## Chinese Peasants Acclaim Triumphant March of Revolutionary Peasant Movement in Latin America

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1970)

following is an article entitled "revolutionary peasant movement in latin america advances toward fresh victories" by the poor and lower-middle peasant commentators' group of huang tu kang people's commune in peking. the article reads in part as follows:

the revolutionary peasant movement in latin america developed vigorously in the past year. the woe-stricken peasants and farm workers, arming themselves with sticks and machetes and shouting "land to the tillers", have risen in rebellion against the u.s. and domestic plantation-owners and launched a massive struggle to seize land, pounding heavily at u.s. imperialism in its "backyard".

the struggle of the peasants and agricultural workers to seize land actually has been brought about by the big plantation-owners and their backer, u.s. imperialism. the u.s. monopoly groups are the biggest plantation-owners in latin america. in brazil, for instance, one eighth of the arable land is in the hands of the u.s. monopolists. the greater part of the land in latin america is held by u.s. and domestic latifundists. in order to lease a small piece of land from the latifundists, the peasants have to work without remuneration on the owners' land. this and other outrageous rents, exorbitant taxes and usury weigh the peasants down relentlessly. many of them were forced to leave

their homes to reclaim wasteland in remote, uninhabited regions. but no sooner had the land been reclaimed with arduous labour than it was seized by the u.s. and domestic plantation-owners who burnt down the huts of the peasants and drove them away.

the criminal enslavement and exploitation of the peasants by u.s.imperialism and u.s.-backed latifundists have fanned the raging flames of the peasants' resistance. a peasant movement with land seizure as its main form has been developing vigorously.

the revolutionary peasant movement in latin america is a tremendous force of the torrential national-democratic revolution in the continent. it has smashed the latifundists' dream and dealt a heavy blow to the reactionary rule of u.s. imperialism and latifundism. this is a big slap on the face of the wall street bosses and a telling blow to the social-imperialists who advocate "peaceful transition" and "parliamentary road" in latin america.

scared out of their wits by the surging development of the latin american revolutionary peasant movement, u.s. imperialism and the reactionary ruling circles in the continent have attempted in vain to stamp out the flames of peasant struggle by using the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of suppression and deception. but brutal suppression can only invite still more vigorous resistance, while pseudo agrarian reforms devised to maintain the interests of imperialism and the latifundists have been seen through by the peasants, who will certainly unfold still greater struggles to smash these schemes.

the great leader chairman mao has said: "the chinese people regard victory in the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of asia, africa and latin america as their own victory and give warm sympathy and support to all their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles." we poor and lower-middle peasants living and working in the countryside of china have the world revolution at heart. we feel deep sympathy for the struggles of our peasant brothers in latin america and extend our firm support to their movement. fight on, latin american people exclamation the night will soon be over and the dawn is near.

## CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

### Central Committee of Communist Party of China Sends Message of Greetings to Central Committee of Vietnam Workers' Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1970)

the central committee of the communist party of china sent a message to the central committee of the viet nam workers' party today extending the warmest greetings on the 40th anniversary of its founding.

the message reads in full as follows:

the central committee of the viet nam workers' party:

on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the viet nam workers' party, the central committee of the communist party of china, on behalf of the communist party of china and the people of the whole country, extends the warmest

fraternal greetings to the viet nam workers' party and the vietnamese people.

the viet nam workers' party founded by president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people, has applied marxism-leninism to the concrete practice of the vietnamese revolution and led the vietnamese revolution from victory to victory. in the past 40 years, the heroic vietnamese people, under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party, waged heroic and tenacious struggles against french colonialists and japanese fascism, overthrew their reactionary rules, and established the democratic republic of viet nam. at the time when u.s. imperialism unleashed a large-scale war of aggression against viet nam, the viet nam workers' party led the vietnamese people to continue to bring into full play the tradition of revolutionary struggles and revolutionary heroism, display under extremely rigorous conditions the matchless might of people's war, badly batter u.s. imperialism -- the most ferocious in the world, and win great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, thus making a great and important contribution to the anti-imperialist struggle of the oppressed people and nations of the whole world.

the nature of u.s. imperialism will never change and, though it has suffered disastrous defeats in its war of aggression in viet nam, it will never abandon of its own accord its rabid ambitions to occupy south viet nam by force. the nixon administration is pushing its counter-revolutionary dual tactics with redoubled efforts, chanting incantations for "peace" and playing the trick of "troop withdrawal" from south viet nam on the one hand and doing its utmost to carry out so-called "de-americanization" and "vietnamization" of the viet nam war on the other, in order to hoodwink the people of the world and achieve its criminal objective of occupying south viet nam forever by force.

we believe that the heroic vietnamese people who have a tradition of heroic revolutionary struggles, under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party and following president ho chi minh's teaching, as contained in his will, to "be resolved to fight against the u.s. aggressors till total victory", by persevering in protracted war, in maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands and in relying on their own efforts, will certainly be able to smash all the intrigues and plots of the reactionary forces which vainly attempt to sabotage viet nam's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, will certainly be able to overcome all kinds of difficulties and barriers on their road of advance, and drive u.s. imperialism out of the land of viet nam lock, stock, and barrel, liberate the south, defend the north and then reunify the motherland.

in the revolutionary struggle over a long period, the two parties and two peoples of china and viet nam have supported each other and shared the weal and woe. every victory won by the vietnamese people in their anti-imperialist struggle is a powerful support to china's revolutionary struggle. fostered by chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and by president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people, the close fraternal friendship and militant unity between the two parties and two peoples of china and viet nam can stand any test. "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." the chinese communist

party and the chinese people will follow this teaching of the great leader chairman mao's and resolutely support the vietnamese people in carrying their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

u.s. imperialism will be defeated exclamation viet nam will win exclamation

long live the close fraternal friendship and militant unity between the two parties and two peoples of china and viet nam exclamation

the central committee of the
communist party of china

february 2, 1970

## THAILAND

### US Imperialism at End of Its Tether, Says "Voice of People of Thailand"

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1970)

u.s. imperialism beset with difficulties both at home and abroad at the end of its tether and its days are numbered, said the "voice of the people of thailand" in an article broadcast last friday.

the article said: u.s. imperialism, the number one enemy of the people of the world, has boasted that the united states is the strongest and most prosperous country of the world. however, it is now beset with new political and economic crises and is in a tight corner. the paper tiger nature of u.s. imperialism has been fully revealed.

the article said: since chieftain of u.s. imperialism nixon assumed office at the beginning of last year, the united states has found itself in a far worse predicament. as u.s. imperialism is pursuing policies of war and aggression, building military bases in various countries and dispatching aggressor troops there, the people of the world have come to realize more and more clearly that it is the most ferocious enemy of the people of all countries and the root cause of all evils. people of the five continents, including the people of the united states, are waging a fierce struggle against u.s. imperialism.

the armed struggles of the people in asia, africa and latin america are dealing heavy blows at u.s. imperialism, the article continued. besides, the revolutionary mass movements in various countries, especially those in japan, west europe and north america, the heartlands of capitalism, are developing vigorously.

the article pointed out that wherever u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon, his special envoy rockefeller and agnew went during their visits abroad, they were greeted by mammoth anti-u.s. struggles waged by the local people. this shows that u.s. imperialism is being encircled by the people of the world and has become more and more isolated.

the article added, "u.s. imperialism is also confronted with a serious economic crisis, being weighed down with inflation, huge trade deficits, the precarious position of the dollar, declining production, rapid increases of the number of unemployed, and skyrocketing living costs. to resolve its economic crisis, the nixon administration has increased taxes to make the broad masses of the american labouring people poorer and poorer. this will lead to the sharpening of the class contradictions in the united states."

the article said: "referring to u.s. imperialism, chairman mao tsetung, the great teacher of the world revolutionary people, has said: 'the strength of the united states of america is only superficial and transient. irreconcilable domestic and international contradictions, like a volcano, menace u.s. imperialism every day. u.s. imperialism is sitting on this volcano.' u.s. imperialism is putting up a frantic and desperate struggle in an attempt to get itself out of the dilemma and prolong its survival. however u.s. imperialism is doomed to failure."

## Thailand Patriots Initiate Successive Attacks on Enemy

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1970)

the patriotic army and people in the north and northeast parts of thailand initiated successive attacks on the reactionary troops and police of the u.s.-thanom clique in january this year, according to the "voice of the people of thailand" yesterday.

the radio said that after killing and wounding a batch of enemy troops on january 25, the patriotic army and people of maesod district, tak province, gave full play to the style of continuous fighting and courageously assaulted an enemy post on january 26, putting out of action another batch of enemy troops.

the patriotic army and people of chiang rai province ambushed an enemy jeep carrying an "adviser" of the puppet provincial governor of thanom clique, wounding an enemy officer.

the radio added that the patriotic army and people of bua district in nan province, using the strategy and tactics of people's war, skilfully laid mines to ambush the enemy on nine occasions at the end of last year, killing or wounding more than 20 enemy troops and striking fear into the hearts of the enemy.

on january 12 and 13 this year, the thailand people's liberation army repeatedly attacked enemy posts at bua district, forcing the enemy troops to flee in confusion. in this battle, the people's liberation army captured a quantity of ammunition and other military supplies.

the radio said that the people's liberation army, with the support of the local people, recently launched repeated attacks on the reactionary troops and police of the u.s.-thanom clique in nakorn phanom, udorn, sakol nakorn, kalasint, ubol and other provinces and won big victories.

the radio called on the people of thailand to further close their ranks and attack the enemy still more courageously.

US

## Another Confession in An Impasse--Nixon's State of the Union Address

(NCNA-English . Peking, Jan. 31, 1970)

u.s. imperialist chieftain richard nixon delivered to the u.s. congress on january 22 his first state of the union address since he took office, according to washington reports. the address shows that nixon is unable to produce any solution for the terrible mess both at home and abroad. it surpasses all the state of the union addresses of the previous white house bosses in its gloomy tone and emptiness.

no sooner had nixon dished up his address than it elicited a torrent of comments from the western bourgeois press. they pointed out that in this address packed with phrases like "new decade", "new policies" and "new hopes", nixon "offered few specifics on new administration proposals", but "sprinked" his speech with "the phrases of the crusader" such as "break with tradition", "new decade", "new beginnings", "great age of reform", etc. the comments said that "like a cheer-leader", nixon strove to cheer up with "an optimistic vista" the u.s. imperialists whose mood "had become too gloomy, too defeatist".

chairman mao pointed out as far back as 21 years ago: "the imperialist system is riddled with insuperable internal contradictions, and therefore the imperialists are plunged into deep gloom." nixon's address is a vivid portrayal of the u.s. imperialists who have been plunged into deep gloom. it once again lays bare the feeble, paper tiger nature of u.s. imperialism; it is another confession in an impasse of fast declining u.s. imperialism.

in his address, nixon talked glibly about "new policies" in foreign affairs, the need of "partnerships" with other countries, "reform of the institutions of american government" and increased "effectiveness of government".

what does all this mean? why did nixon find it necessary to deceive and confuse the people by means of words juggling and rhetoric? how is it that the u.s. imperialists who had striven doggedly for "world hegemony" and the role of "world gendarme" have suddenly become "modest" under the nixon administration?

nixon himself has provided the answer. he had to admit that the world today is no longer the world 25 years ago at the end of the second world war. then, he said, the united states possessed "overwhelming military and economic strength" and assumed "the major burden for the defence of freedom in the world", whereas today it "requires partnerships, or we will forever exhaust our resources in a vain and unproductive effort to dominate our friends and forever isolate our enemies".

here, nixon has let the cat out of the bag. by engaging in frenzied aggression and expansion abroad in the 20 or so post-war years, u.s. imperialism not only has put one noose after another round its own neck and landed itself in unprecedented isolation internationally, opposed by the masses and deserted by its followers; it has impoverished the american people, who are seething with discontent, and brought about an unprecedented sharpening of the class contradictions in the country. in his state of the union address as well as in

his earlier statements after assuming power, nixon had to admit repeatedly that while u.s. imperialism was "forever exhausting" its resources, its west european allies and japan "have regained their economic strength" and many nations of asia, africa and latin america "have acquired their freedom from colonialism" and "have a new sense of pride and dignity" so that the united states could no longer "deal with them as ... patrons" or dictate to the "free world".

what is more, nixon admitted that as a result of the frantic arms expansion and war preparations and rabid aggression and expansion abroad, u.s. imperialism has been in the grip of a serious financial crisis and ever sharpening class contradictions at home. as he put it, the 1960's witnessed "the greatest increase in inflation and the greatest social unrest in america in 100 years". he said: "in the decade of the sixties the federal government spent 57 billion dollars more than it took in taxes ... the american people paid the bill for that deficit in price increases which raised the cost of living for the average family of four by 200 dollars per month. millions of americans are forced to go into debt today..." he added: "the violent and decayed central cities of our great metropolitan complexes are the most conspicuous area of failure in american life." he admitted that because of the growing social unrest and acute class contradictions, it has become something formidable even for the bigwigs of the u.s. ruling circles to go out at night even in washington, the capital. he said in the address: "i doubt if there are many members of this congress who live more than a few blocks from here who would dare leave their cars in the capitol garage and walk home alone tonight." nixon's address reveals a rotten american society under the cloak of sham "abundance" and "prosperity". as a result of the destructive and unscrupulous exploitation of resources by the capitalists who go all out after profits in utter disregard of the life of the people, serious damage has been done to the air, land and water so that people are "choked by traffic, suffocated by smog, poisoned by water, deafened by noise" and "terrorized" by social unrest.

what is to be done in the face of the dreadful mess both at home and abroad? nixon attempts to ease the crisis and save u.s. imperialism from its doom by means of "partnerships" and "reform of the institutions of american government". in the past decade, he said, "new knowledge and hard experience argue persuasively that both our programs and our institutions need to be reformed."

has nixon really attained "new knowledge" and learned from the "hard experience"? is he really going to change his course of action, give up his aggressive undertakings and work for "peace"? no, absolutely not exclamation

in his address, nixon time and again emphasized that the united states "shall be faithful to our treaty commitments". he said: "to insist that other nations play a role is not a retreat from responsibility, but a sharing of responsibility." all this shows that nixon's "new partnerships" is merely a sharing of the aggressive plans of u.s. imperialism by its satellites while the united states is to reap the fruits. what is noteworthy is the fact that nixon has made it clear that he is going to push ahead with u.s. imperialism's aggressive schemes in asia by energetically reviving japanese militarism and fostering the japanese reactionaries. he said: "we have developed an historic new basis for japanese-american friendship and cooperation, which is the linch

pin for peace in the pacific." what he meant by "the linch pin" is to revive japanese militarism in an intensified manner so as to serve as a u.s. imperialist tool for suppressing and enslaving the asian peoples. such ambitions of u.s. imperialism and the japanese reactionaries should arouse the greatest vigilance of the asian peoples. in his address nixon further expressed the determination to step up u.s. collusion and contention with soviet revisionist social-imperialism. he asserted that "if we are to have peace in the last third of the twentieth century, a major factor will be the development of a new relationship between the united states and the soviet union." this runs in a continuous line with the ambitions of u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism to dominate and divide the world in the 1960's.

on domestic issues, nixon proposed to raise "the effectiveness of government" and enhance "law enforcement", declaring that the 1971 federal spending will "double that budgeted for 1970" and "new and stronger weapons are needed" in this respect. in other words, nixon is going to further strengthen the fascist suppression of the american people. even the u.s. bourgeois press said ironically that "nixon hopes to be regarded by historians as the 'reform president'." but "it could be that nixon, and even his successor, might fall into a historical grouping of 'crisis presidents'." this fully shows the plight of the u.s. imperialists, with each generation faring even worse than the previous.

nixon's address is a piece of excellent teaching material by negative example. it enables the people of the world, the american people included, to see more clearly the paper tiger nature of u.s. imperialism. the great leader chairman mao has taught us: "make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again ... till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic." nixon's address is a mere scrap of paper; it can never save u.s. imperialism from its doom.

## 45,000 US Railworkers on Strike

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 1, 1970)

the strike struggle of american workers has surged forward wave upon wave recently, according to reports from washington.

45,000 u.s. railworkers went on strike on january 30 for better working conditions. this was a fresh, heavy blow to u.s. monopoly capital following the big strike being held by 150,000 workers of the general electric company.

the railway strike had been brewing for more than a year. it was postponed because of repeated intervention and sabotage by the reactionary u.s. ruling circles and the betrayal by some scab union bosses. on january 30, the railworkers, at the end of their forbearance, decided to carry out the strike struggle first at the union pacific in defiance of obstructions from u.s. government.

american railworkers are traditionally militant. the strike of over 137,000 railworkers in july, 1967, crippled almost all rail transports in the united states for two consecutive days. the reactionary u.s. ruling circles showed

great panic in face of the current strike and resorted to all conceivable means, including the introduction of a special legislation, to undermine it at its very beginning.

about 3,500 ground employees of the u.s. national air lines went on strike yesterday compelling the lines to cancel more than 50 flights. 4,000 tugboat crews at the port of new york also went on strike for higher wages. the strike not only has paralyzed some 300 tugboats in the port but will greatly affect its freight and passenger transports.

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* NATIONAL *
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CONDEMNATION OF PROFIT MOTIVE

# "Profit Principle" Is the Capitalist Principle

## - Critique of Counter-revolutionary Revisionist Sun Yeh-fang's "Investigation Report" in the Shanghai State No. 1 Cotton Mill

by

Revolutionary Mass Criticism Writing Group
of the Ministry of Textile Industry

and

Revolutionary Mass Criticism Unit of the
Revolutionary Committee of Shanghai State
No. 1 Cotton Mill

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 23, 1970)

Sun Yeh-fang, formerly Director of the Economic Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, is again attacked in the following article for having advocated the "profit principle" as the one standard for measuring the performance of socialist enterprises. Sun Yeh-fang is also said to favor delegation of "small powers" to the enterprises and a shorter cycle of plant replacement, for which he is severely attacked in the following article.--SCMP Ed.

The "profit principle" is the core of the "new economic system" pushed by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique. It was originally a sacred creed of the capitalist kingdom, and it was only after the notorious 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party that it has been brought out as a "principle" and given the Marxist-Leninist cloak in order to disintegrate the socialist economic foundation.

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique, from Khrushchev to Brezhnev, stirred up the evil wind of "economic reforms" with a view to bringing about all-round capitalist restoration in the Soviet Union. To this end, they had to find some "theoretical" grounds. So, an "economist" by the name of Liberman (Li-pieh-erh-man) emerged and produced a plan of "economic reforms" with the "profit principle" as its core. For this Liberman was lavishly praised and given important assignments by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique.

The plan was first promoted by Khrushchev of the Soviet Union and then by the Khrushchev of China. Liu Shao-ch'i, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab, clamored loudly for "management of the economy by economic methods" and stepped up his effort to peddle the sinister theory of "putting profit in command." He wildly shouted: "Why should we open a factory if we do not make profit out of it?" "Our guideline should be profitability." One gust of evil wind followed another. Likewise, he had a "Liberman" of China, who was none other than the counter-revolutionary revisionist Sun Yeh-fang, who at one time usurped the post as Director of the Economic Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and put on the cloak of an "economist."

Sun Yeh-fang has always been an apologist for the capitalist economic theories and a trumpeter for Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. After the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party in 1956, he went to the Soviet Union to receive revisionist "classics." Upon returning to the country, in order to meet the needs of his black boss Liu Shao-ch'i in restoring capitalism, he immediately went to work. Picking up some stale expressions from his Soviet revisionist counterparts, he wrote articles, made reports, and carried out investigations everywhere, vigorously creating counter-revolutionary public opinion for the "profit principle" in a vain attempt to lead our country's socialist economy onto the capitalist evil road and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In 1961, this counter-revolutionary revisionist produced a so-called 30,000-word "Investigation Report" in the Shanghai State No. 1 Cotton Mill. This was a black model carefully prepared with the aim of extending his black hands into the industrial sectors by making use of the temporary difficulties besetting our national economy. There was none of the fallacies vigorously promoted by Sun Yeh-fang in ordinary times which did not find full expression in this "Investigation Report." This is to our advantage, for it enables us today to have excellent material of negative examples which clearly show what were the targets of attack by the small handful of Party capitalist-roaders in restoring capitalism, what they had advocated, and what were the means they had employed to achieve their purpose.

## Where Do You Lead the "Ox by the Nose" To?

The first sinister theory peddled by Sun Yeh-fang in his "Investigation Report" was: "Raise the position of profits in the various indices of enterprises." In his own words, "profit is the nose of the ox." "[Profit] is the most important comprehensive index for checking up on an enterprise." "As long as we grasp profit, it will be like leading the ox by the nose, and the legs of the ox (other indices) will naturally go along. Otherwise, we would have to carry the legs of the ox."

The method used in the propagation of this viewpoint in the "Investigation Report" was against dialectics. Piecing together the fragmentary phenomena and resorting to exaggeration, he viciously attacked the production of the enterprise since the great leap forward of 1958. After that, in the word of a bourgeois technical "authority" in the cotton mill, it was repeatedly asked: "What is the criterion for evaluating the performance of an enterprise?" So Sun Yeh-fang came up with an answer: The key of the keys was that the enterprise "lacks a comprehensive index for the examination of its performance"; to run an enterprise well, the only thing to be done was to grasp the index of profitability. Sun Yeh-fang yelled: In this respect he was even "more thorough" than Liberman.

But to merely raise the profit index to the dominating position was not enough. Sun Yeh-fang stated further: You must also get rid of the traditional dogmatic views and admit that socialist economy requires a capital-profit ratio and that under socialist conditions there is also the need for "equalization of profits." That was to say, it was not enough to merely grasp the "cost-profit ratio," but also necessary to grasp the "capital-profit ratio." Furthermore, it was also imperative to fix prices on the basis of the "cost of production" and to check up on an enterprise on the basis of the "average capital-profit ratio in society." Thus he provided "examples" in his "Investigation Report" and made a number of economic analyses by the application of the "new concept" of "capital-profit ratio." He therefore arrived at the conclusion that it was impossible to operate an enterprise well without grasping the capital-profit ratio. One must make money and more money. By leading the nose of the ox of "profit principle," he vainly attempted to lead our socialist enterprises onto the capitalist path.

Under Sun Yeh-fang's influence, the capitalist-roaders at Shanghai State No. 1 Cotton Mill at that time raised the profit index to an unsurpassable height. All kinds of work were to revolve around profit. Whenever the higher organs gave them assignments in respect to product variety, the capitalist-roaders of this cotton mill would first ask their planning staff to calculate the rate of profit. If high profits were expected and the order placed was large, they would happily accept the assignment. If the profits were expected to be low and the order was small, they would create a thousand and one excuses to reject the assignment. In order to raise the rate of profit, they energetically promoted the so-called "policy of brinkmanship" on production and circumvented the State criteria and resorted in disguised form to the means of short weights and measures. Following Sun

Yeh-fang's "profit principle," the capitalist-roaders of this cotton mill linked up all the indices in respect to output, quality and labor which they were to hand down to the workshops with the index of profit. Moreover, resorting to intimidation, they told the worker masses: "Workshops which make money will be rewarded, but no wages would be issued to those which lose money."

Under the interference of the black theory of "profit principle" advocated by Sun Yeh-fang, the political leadership of the proletariat in the Shanghai State No. 1 Cotton Mill was gravely undermined. The revolutionary spirit marked by vigor and militancy such as displayed since the great leap forward in the enterprise was diluted; the mill's Party committee and the general Party branches of its workshops were preoccupied every day with the making of profit and the formulation of indices, reducing political work to a position subordinate to economic work. The result was that the small handful of capitalist-roaders had their say, causing the enterprise to take a detour. Just as our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "The moment our ideological and political work is slightly relaxed, then economic and technical work will surely go astray." Were we to follow Sun Yeh-fang, put profits in the dominating position, and regard the rate of profit as a yardstick for measuring the performance of the enterprise, so that "we produce as much as we can where the profits are high, produce less where the profits are small, and cease to produce where no profits can be made," then, before very long, the socialist enterprise would have degenerated.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has time and again taught us, saying: Politics is the commander and the soul. Under the socialist conditions, commodity production, commodity exchange, the law of value--these forms still have to be preserved, and commodity production still has to be greatly developed. However, our purpose in developing socialist commodity production is not to secure profits but to secure benefits for the broad masses of workers and peasants and to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. For the accumulation of construction funds in socialist enterprises, the profit index is essential. It would be wrong to do away with economic accounting and negate the need to manage finances for socialism. However, proletarian politics must be put in command, must take precedence and must occupy the primary place. Under the socialist conditions, what regulates production can only be the State plan and should never be the law of value.

Sun Yeh-fang, thinking his plan worked, attacked us for "making economics submit to politics." He was quite right on this score. "Politics has to occupy the primary position vis-a-vis economics." We must subordinate economics to politics. All our economic work must follow the general policy of "developing the economy and insuring supplies" for financial and economic work and the great strategic policy of "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" as laid down by Chairman Mao. If we uphold Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, our cause will prosper more and more.

The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his jackal on the economic front, Sun Yeh-fang, wanted to transplant the Liberman system to China and vainly attempted to substitute "profit in command" for proletarian politics in command and abolish the leading position of proletarian politics over the economy. This would not only drag the enterprises into the capitalist blind alley politically, but all sorts of capitalist evils would be brought in economically to make a mess of the national economy. We may well realize this only if we take a look at the internal and external predicaments facing social-imperialism in these years.

## What Kind of "Initiative" Is Needed?

The second sinister view peddled by Sun Yeh-fang in his "Investigation Report" is this: "'Small power' within the scope of simple reproduction should entirely be turned over to the enterprise." According to Sun Yeh-fang's reasoning, the planned economy under the unified leadership of the State "would be throttled to death if controlled too tightly but would get out of hand if control were removed," was "the substitution of a unified and centralized planning organ for the economic activities of whole society led by the leader in the primitive tribal economy," and was "a theory of natural economy." It was therefore harmful.

Behind the facade of "letting facts speak," the "Investigation Report," after attacking the various major aspects of the socialist planned economy, hysterically clamored for creating the "objective conditions" for the enterprise to strengthen its economic accounting. Only in this way, it said, could the enterprise seize the initiative; otherwise, it would be "impotent" and "brainless."

What "objective" conditions did Sun Yeh-fang create?

So far as the planning system is concerned, he advocated that the enterprise "decide its own production plan," and that all that the State need do toward the enterprise would be "only to devise a value index--profit index." On the inventory system, he maintained that the enterprise should "arrange by itself the supply-marketing relationship," stressing the so-called "cooperation" between enterprises and the "adoption of varied and flexible forms of direct contact between the producer and seller." On the financial and economical system, he called for "free transactions in fixed assets," and opposed the transfer of fixed assets in the form of free grants between enterprises within the system of whole-people ownership." He contended that "the depreciation funds for fixed assets be placed at the disposal of the enterprise" and opposed the delivery of such funds to the State treasury for unified use by the State.

Such were the "objective conditions" which Sun Yeh-fang wanted to create for the enterprise! According to him, only in this way could the enterprise had a high degree of "autonomy." What about the State? Apart from taking delivery of profits and allocating funds for the construction of plants, the State had no other tasks to perform. So it was that "the

State does not concern itself with the affairs within the scope of simple reproduction in the enterprise." This was a downright attempt to abolish thoroughly the centralized, unified leadership of the State over the economy.

Lenin had stated long ago: "If the production and distribution of products are carried out without all-round national statistics and supervision, then the political power of the laborers and their freedom cannot be maintained and the restoration of the capitalist system of oppression cannot be avoided." What Sun Yeh-fang wanted to see was exactly such a situation. As everyone knows, under the domination of the capitalist principle whereby "everything is for profit and profit is everything," the "initiative" which an enterprise is encouraged to "develop" can only be the capitalist "initiative," and the so-called "management of the economy by economic methods" can only mean capitalist economic liberalization. There is nothing more!

Our great leader Chairman Mao has consistently taught us that we must fully develop the initiative in various fields. According to the principle of "centralized leadership and management by separate levels," we should accord the basic-level enterprise a definite managerial power. However, such democracy must be democracy under the centralized leadership of the Party and the State. Without a high degree of centralization, it would be impossible to establish the socialist economy. What fate would await our country if we did not establish the socialist economy? "The proletarian dictatorship would turn into a bourgeois dictatorship and, moreover, turn into a reactionary, fascist dictatorship." Socialist planned economy is the fundamental principle for the State management of the economy under the proletarian dictatorship and must not be tampered with! Centralized, unified leadership of the State of proletarian dictatorship over the enterprises under the system of whole-people ownership must never be shaken!

## What Is the Plot of Stressing "Invisible Wear and Tear"?

Proceeding from the "profit principle," Sun Yeh-fang in his "Investigation Report" peddled his third sinister view: "It is necessary, in consideration of the invisible wear and tear of fixed assets, to considerably shorten the duration of depreciation of fixed assets." According to Sun Yeh-fang's line of argument, in the past we only gave thought to the visible wear and tear of machinery and regarded the invisible wear and tear as belonging to the capitalist economic category; this, too, was "traditional dogmatism" and a "theory of natural economy."

We must not take this problem lightly, thinking that this is only an argument of academic theory and is a non-essential issue. That is not so. The reason Sun Yeh-fang put forward this problem was precisely that he did his best to peddle an important component part of the black ware of "profit principle."

"Invisible wear and tear," also known as "spiritual wear and tear," is one of the economic problems with which industrial capitalists of the capitalist world are most concerned. It has also been energetically advocated by the "economic theorists" of social-imperialism in recent years, and moreover, has become a vital link of the measures of "economic reforms" that have been put into effect.

In line with this theory, the capitalists raise the rate of depreciation of industrial equipment to a very high degree, and considerably shorten the duration of depreciation. The heavy burden thus created is eventually shifted onto the broad masses of the laboring people. On the other hand, the capitalists, on the excuse of "raising competitive power," scrap in large quantity and ahead of schedule those machines and equipment which appear slightly outdated and cannot insure a maximum profit. This is a result of the daily growing acuteness of the competition of the capitalist world market. Wastage of social embodied labor thus created is staggering indeed. After the Second World War, some imperialist countries actually used this as a means--a means of drinking poison to quench the thirst--of freezing themselves from economic crisis, safeguarding the "security" of the monopoly capitalist investments, shifting the surplus value, and intensifying the exploitation of the laboring people.

What Sun Yeh-fang wanted us to accept was such a black theory.

In order to "convince" people, Sun Yeh-fang in his "Investigation Report," through the mouth of a bourgeois technical "authority," wilfully attacked our country's economic system, saying: "The entire cycle of renewal is too long. While other countries have long replaced their old equipment, we still keep our backward equipment. How can we do as well as others?" After that, Sun Yeh-fang went to the battle, stripped to the waist, when he vigorously advertized the "advanced" industrial systems of US imperialism and Soviet revisionism. He said that US capitalists were good at circulating figures because they assigned the overhaul and repair of their machinery to outside specialized companies, and that, moreover, they did not undertake general repairs because they replaced them with new machinery after several years.

According to this point of argument, Sun Yeh-fang wilfully smeared the fine traditions of the textile enterprises which gave careful attention to overhaul of equipment and to the technical innovation of old machinery. He said that this might be compared to an attempt to "produce such fine bean curd that it could sell at the price of meat," and that "you begin by cherishing manpower and material resources, but end in wasting both." In his "Investigation Report," he devoted considerable space to comparing the "economic results" of the different methods of technical reform adopted by several workshops of Shanghai State Cotton No. 1 Mill (the workshop which weaves northern yarn by the northern method replaced all its old machinery with new machinery while the workshop which weaves southern yarn by the southern method carried out technical reform of the old machinery). He did his best to deprecate the latter workshop, saying maliciously that "it would be far more economical to have new machinery."

These fallacies of Sun Yeh-fang met the wishes of the capitalist-roaders and bourgeois technical "authorities" in the Shanghai State Cotton No. 1 Mill who were after bigness and modernity. The result was that large sums of money were squandered and considerable State investments were wasted. This gust of evil wind stirred up by Sun Yeh-fang did not affect the Shanghai State Cotton No. 1 Mill alone. At that time, capitalist-roaders in some places ordered the removal of some old equipment ahead of schedule.

Did Sun Yeh-fang, who showed such a keen interest in the propagation of the theory of "invisible wear and tear," really care for technical progress? Absolutely not. Let us hear his confession: "We raise the rate of labor productivity and improve techniques in order to achieve the aim of profits." The drinker's real object is not the wine. His criminal motive was to peddle his "profit principle" and the "law of value, the first law of all laws" as well as his other revisionist fallacies. This old-brand counter-revolutionary revisionist was bent on making our enterprises learn from monopoly capitalists: In order to "raise competitive power," and seek an above average "rate of return on capital," we must do our best to raise the rate of depreciation of fixed assets and scrap, whenever we like, those machines which have become slightly outdated in technical-economic indices and which are only semi-old.

Had we followed Sun Yeh-fang, eliminated large quantities of efficient machines, and squandered away at will the precious funds of construction, then we would have not only departed from the policy of building the nation on industry and economy and leading a hard-working and frugal life but would also have gravely undermined a series of "walking on two legs" politics of undertaking indigenous and modern projects at the same time and building large, medium-sized and small enterprises simultaneously--policies laid down by Chairman Mao. Ultimately, we would not achieve any technical progress but would bring heavy damage to productivity.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The Chinese people are ambitious. They have the ability and the determination to catch up and surpass the world's advanced levels in the not too distant future." We have never advocated that we should hold on to defective and outdated industrial equipment. We have never rejected the idea that in the wake of industrial development and technical progress, wherever possible, we should report as obsolete a part of the outdated equipment in a planned manner. However, in developing industry and reforming techniques, we do not rely on the law of value, nor do we rely on the elimination of old machinery in large quantity. We rely instead on the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought, on putting proletarian politics to the fore, on the ideological revolutionization of man, and on the sky-rocketing zeal and creativity of the working class.

On this basis, and under the centralized, unified leadership of the State, we proceed, in the proper order of priorities, to build new plants and expand old plants by separate stages and groups and in a planned and methodical manner. In our country, industrial and technical progress

need not at all be obtained at the high costs of elimination of large quantities of semi-old machinery and reporting as obsolete large quantities of industrial equipment ahead of schedule. Such is precisely the superiority of the socialist economy!

Under the socialist conditions, old machinery will not act as a drag to technical progress, but on the contrary, through careful overhaul and continuous innovation of old machinery by the broad masses of workers, old plants and old equipment that had been in use for several decades have not only generally restored their youth but also generally surpassed their original planned capacity, creating a rate of productivity not lower than that created by the most up-to-date equipment abroad.

Let us take as an example the old bases of the textile industry along the coast. Since the inauguration of the Chinese People's Republic, as a result of all-year-round continuous, careful overhaul of equipment and technical reform of old machinery, some old plants established several decades ago in Shanghai and Kiangsu have greatly pushed forward the most important technical-economic index in the textile industry--the hourly output of fine yarn per thousand spindles. Compared with the days before the liberation, one has almost produced as much as two and a half plants. They have left far behind some capitalist countries which have long been known for their advanced textile industries. The workshop which weaves southern yarn by the southern method in the Shanghai State Cotton No. 1 Mill, which had been smeared by Sun Yeh-fang as "one who has mounted a horse and who finds it difficult to dismount," is now in a state of leap forward.

Thinking he had his way, Sun Yeh-fang greatly praised the advanced technologies of US imperialism and Soviet revisionism. He wilfully slandered us by saying that "plants with worn-out equipment established several decades ago always march alongside the newly built plants with first-class techniques in the world." Had he removed the word "worn-out" (because that basically did not conform to facts), he might have said the right thing.

This is what we do: While building new plants with the latest techniques, we carry out technical reform of existing plants and at the same time make fullest possible use of existing machinery and equipment in the rational manner. This is what we have done in the past, are doing at present, and will do in the future. It is only in this way that we can fully arouse the positive factors of all sides.

We have not only given full scope to the old industrial bases, made the most effective application of the existing industrial equipment, manpower and material resources, and greatly tapped the potentialities of old plants. We have also in the light of the new experiences in the technical reform of old machinery in these old plants, greatly raised our country's industrial and technical levels. This is the way to development of industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. If we continue to go forward along this path, we will create the most advanced industrial technology in the world.

Sun Yeh-fang could never hope to succeed in his attempt to inject the capitalist laws and systems into the socialist economy, to drag our country's industry into the capitalist mire, and make us crawl at a snail's pace behind the foreigners as far as industrial technology is concerned!

"Historical experience merits attention."

The notorious Liberman's "profit principle," under the all-out support of his black masters of the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, has turned from "a hope for restoration" into "an action for restoration" in the first socialist state personally founded by the great Lenin. Large industrial enterprises which were once of socialist character, under the domination of a small pack of "new aristocrats," have in a few years degenerated into capitalist concerns.

In China, because we have the wise leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao and because the great Mao Tse-tung's thought has captured everyone's heart, that set of revisionist theories peddled by Sun Yeh-fang, an old-brand counter-revolutionary revisionist who advertized himself as comparable to Liberman, and by his black master Liu Shao-ch'i, were firmly resisted from the very start by the broad masses of workers. Confronted with the incontestable proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao, their black theories were like a rat running across the street, cursed by everyone. After the blows of the great storms of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the conspiracy for restoration hatched by Liu Shao-ch'i, Sun Yeh-fang and their small pack of revisionists, has been completely shattered. The "profit principle," together with its devoted broker Sun Yeh-fang,has been swept by the revolutionary people into the dustpin of history.

However, like all decadent ideologies and superstructure which are crumbling, it still takes time to sweep away thoroughly the refuse left over by this revisionist black ware of "profit principle."

The "profit principle" is the capitalist principle. Our struggle with Sun Yeh-fang is decidedly not an ordinary struggle of economic theories. It is a life-and-death struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, between the proletarian dictatorship and the bourgeois dictatorship. What is happening in the country of social-imperialism today provides the best mirror. Liberman is Sun Yeh-fang who has succeeded, and Sun Yeh-fang is Liberman who has failed. If we had followed Liu Shao-ch'i and Sun Yeh-fang, we would certainly have seen the total disintegration of the socialist economic base and a big retrogression of history, and peaceful evolution which rapidly took place in the first socialist state would have repeated itself in China! We must not benumb ourselves on this!

"May we ask where the God of Plague is going.
The paper boat and candle light the sky."

Let us hold higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought. In the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of beating the dog in the water, we must totally criticize and discredit the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his jackal Sun Yeh-fang on the economic front! We must eliminate all the capitalist gods of plague whom Sun Yeh-fang vainly attempted to bring in--lock, stock and barrel!

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INTERNAL VIEWS ON US

## Incurable Disease of the US Economy

by

Chao Yi-chün of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 23, 1970)

> The US policy of armament expansion and preparation for war everywhere in the world is aggravating the financial crisis of the US, an incurable disease the principal symptoms of which are spiralling inflation, sharp fall in gold reserves, rising taxation and prices, and increasing debts.--SCMP Ed.

Faced with a hopeless financial and monetary crisis, the bosses along Wall Street who once claimed that the 20th Century was an "American Century" entered into the 1970's with a heavy heart. Nixon may clamor about the "defense of the US dollar," but he has failed to stop the inflation.

The "Gold Dollar Empire" of yesterday is now shaky and declining. As our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out far-sightedly: "Our present era is an era of the total collapse of the imperialist system. The imperialists are already stuck in a hopeless crisis." This is the general trend of history.

No matter how Nixon claims about the United States being "the strongest and richest country in the world" the US economy is rotten and beyond repair.

The most significant manifestations of the deepening US financial and monetary crisis are:

The uncheckable inflation: The US fiscal balance has been in the red for many years. Out of 23 fiscal years since World War II, 17 were deeply in the red, the deficit accumulating to more than 120 billion US dollars. To make good for this huge deficit the US Government printed bank notes and bonds. The amount of US dollars in circulation in 1969 was more than six times that before World War II. At present the inflation is still continuing to develop.

Dangerous depletion of gold reserves: The US dollar which serves as the monetary foundation of the capitalist world can hardly defend itself in the monetary crisis which is sweeping the entire Western world. The US

balance of international payments has been unfavorable for many years. During the past few years US gold reserves has been flowing abroad, resulting in a sharp depletion. At present the amount of gold reserves is down to 11-odd billion US dollars; but short-term bonds in US dollars held by other capitalist countries amounted to 41.5 billion US dollars which is nearly three times more than the US gold reserves. As a result confidence in the US dollar declines day by day and the future is dim.

Heavy taxation and soaring prices: In order to divert the financial and monetary crisis toward the American people the US Government increased the variety and amount of taxation. In the 1970 fiscal year the total revenue from taxation in US Government organizations at all levels amounts nearly to 300 billion US dollars which means every American has to pay an average of US$1,500 of tax. To divert a crisis the capitalists frantically raise the prices. During the year since Nixon took office the price of commodities has jumped by 6.1 percent, the highest since 1951!

Accumulation of debts: The so-called "Rich America" turns out to be the country in the world with the greatest amount of debts. The amount of debts owed by US Government organizations at all levels and the industrial and by commercial enterprises reached 1,100 billion US dollars. In 1969 the total amount of national debt was more than 380 billion US dollars.

Hit by such a grave financial and monetary crisis this "Gold Dollar Empire" is struggling for life and its days are numbered. The extremely corrupted US capitalist system has brought about an incurable disease for US imperialism--its financial and monetary crisis. But on the other hand the US imperialist policies of aggression and war is incessantly aggravating the finaicial and monetary crisis. In order to realize its aggressive ambition US imperialism has been expanding its armament, preparing for war, establishing military bases everywhere and launching wars of aggression everywhere. It has set up over 2,000 military bases and establishments abroad, sent large numbers of aggressive troops overseas, and cultivated reactionaries in various countries to suppress the people by furnishing them "military aid" and "economic aid." Such enormous military expenditure is bound to drive US imperialism into an irreparable financial and monetary crisis. Arms expansion, war preparation and aggression abroad have become the direct cause of the deficits in the United States during the past year.

Lenin pointed out: Imperialism means war. Stalin said: "Without violence, ransacking, bloodshed and murder imperialism cannot survive. This is why imperialism is imperialism." US imperialism will never give up its policy of aggression and war. Nixon is trying in vain to adopt certain "austerity" measures to bring about a breakthrough from the financial and monetary crisis. But this is only wishful thinking; these measures can only bring about the inadequacy of money for circulation and weakening of purchasing power, which will in turn accelerate the arrival of another new economic crisis. US production has been declining during the past few months and since the beginning of 1970 production in many industrial departments has been dropping abruptly, making the US economy hopeless. As our

great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "The imperialist system is riddled with insuperable internal contradictions, and therefore the imperialists are plunged into deep gloom."

US imperialism which made lots of money during the two world wars climbed up to the position of the king of world capitalism after World War II. But it took only a short time for it to fall from the position of a "king" and begin declining day after day. The "king" has become a "Bodhi-sattva made of mud." As the New Year editorial of the Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung-ch'i and Chieh-fang-chün Pao pointed out: "The rapid decline of US imperialism strikingly demonstrates that the capitalist system is already in the grip of a new and most acute crisis." (According to NCNA)

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## REVOLUTIONARY SONGS

### Hung-ch'i Republishes Five Historical Revolutionary Songs

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1970)

the journal "red flag" in its second issue of 1970 publishes five historical revolutionary songs. they are: "workers and peasants are of one family", composed by nieh erh, words rewritten collectively; "graduation song", composed by nieh erh, words rewritten collectively; "battle song of anti-japanese war", composed by hsien hsing-hai, words rewritten collectively; "march of the sword", composed and worded by mai hsin, words revised collectively; "battle march", composed by pei chih, words revised collectively.

the "red flag" says: "these five historical revolutionary songs were produced during the war of resistance against japanese aggression and the war of liberation. the melodies have been very popular among the revolutionary masses. the present rewriting or revising of the words for these songs under the guidance of chairman mao's brilliant proletarian line on literature and art is of great significance. proceeding from class viewpoint, the words give prominence to the leadership of chairman mao and of the communist party, to chairman mao's great thinking on the people's army and people's war and to the revolutionary role of the worker-peasant masses, thus bringing out better the revolutionary spirit of the songs and making them conform better to the reality of the history of the revolutionary struggles. republication of these songs will help people maintain the glorious traditions of the chinese revolution led by chairman mao, and will serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat today."

the journal says it hopes that revolutionary musicians will produce more revolutionary songs reflecting the great struggles in all fields of the present socialist era and heightening the people's will to fight.

## INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

### Army Political Commissar's Article, "I Regard Hardship As a Joy and Consciously Temper Myself"

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1970)

the "people's daily" recently carried an article written by wang en-yin, political commissar of a unit of the chinese people's liberation army. it is entitled "i regard hardship as a joy and consciously temper myself".

the article says: fearing neither hardship nor death is a glorious revolutionary tradition. it has been fostered through hard struggle over the decades by the party, the army and the chinese people under the guidance of chairman mao. it is a lofty quality possessed by proletarian revolutionary fighters.

vice-chairman lin piao teaches us: "in training the army to have an excellent fighting style the main reliance should be placed on practical tempering." i am determined to foster in myself the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in revolutionary struggles so as to make greater contributions to the chinese and world revolution. i consciously link this purpose with every task i undertake and every time participate in productive labour.

once, a mountain torrent broke through the dyke of a production team near our barracks. in order to protect the lives and property of the commune members, i and some fighters immediately jumped into the rapidly flowing water which came up to our chests. after working hard for three hours we built two dykes and conquered the flood.

last novembar, we were ordered to be prepared for a new assignment, which meant travelling more than 250 kilometres. the easy way to go was by car. but i thought it was better to go on foot. as a commander, it is essential to be ready at all times to lead the army in battle. it is only by fostering the army's revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in ordinary times, by setting difficult and strict standards and by basing ourselves on the criterion of actual fighting, that the fighters will dare to engage in close-quarter fightings in actual battle and wipe out all aggressors. a route march on this occasion was a good opportunity for this purpose.

the battalion party committee decided that another comrade and i should be responsible for organizing the march. carrying a knapsack and a flask over my shoulder and a pack and a bag of grain on my back, i walked at the head of the column.

after three days' march we came to the foot of a snow-covered mountain. it was high with steep slopes, and deep snow lay on all the mountain paths. my feet got blistered and became so swollen that i could not wear shoes. crossing this mountain was indeed hard work. chairman mao's great teaching "give full play to our style of fighting -- courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting (that is, fighting successive battles in a short time without rest) rang in my ears. moving scenes flashed into my mind of the years of the war of liberation (1946-1949) when many veteran army leaders crossed dangerous shoals, rapid torrents and high mountains with their army units, and fought up and down the length of the country on their "feet of iron" in pursuit of the chiang kai-shek bandit troops. these thoughts imbued me with inexhaustible strength.

reciting aloud chairman mao's inspiring poem "the red army fears not the trials of a distant march; to them a thousand mountains, ten thousand rivers are nothing", we trudged through the snow, moving step by step to the peak. our padded clothes were soaked through, but our morale was high. we scaled the mountain without a pause and when we reached the bottom, we continued marching and camping on the wind-swept gobi desert for a day and night.

because i was not so young, the fighters came to help me carry my pack. but when i thought of chairman mao's teaching "our cadres must show concern for every soldier", i refused their offers and helped them carry their guns instead. during the halts i looked at their feet to see whether they were blistered and asked the fighters how they were managing.

when we camped, i saw to it that the fighters had a good sleep. during the march, we called meetings to exchange experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, summed up our experiences there and then and told moving stories of people who had feared neither hardship nor death so as to raise our morale. we finally arrived at our destination after 7 days' march.

## EXEMPLARY PLA MAN

### Veteran Red Army Man Makes New Contributions for the People

(NCNA-English Nanking, Feb. 3, 1970)

veteran red army man li pen-yun, now a standing committee member of the sheyang county revolutionary committee in kiangsu province, east china, diligently studies mao tsetung thought and, full of vitality, is making new contributions for the people as he advances along the road of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

li pen-yun worked as a hiredhand for a landlord in his childhood. he joined the chinese workers' and peasants' red army in 1933 and, following chairman mao in making revolution, he took part in the world famous long march. as a fighter then a battalion commander, he fought in many battles and performed countless brave exploits. in 1947, he became disabled after being wounded in battle. he was demobilized and then settled down in a village in sheyang county.

never forget class struggle

since he was demobilized 22 years ago, he has always stood at the forefront of class struggle.

responding to chairman mao's fighting call: "you should concern yourselves with affairs of state and carry through the great proletarian cultural revolution to the end", he held high the great banner "it is right to rebel against reactionaries" during the cultural revolution and led the masses in rebelling against a handful of capitalist-roaders in power within the party.

one day a 10,000-strong rally to denounce the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi was to be held at the county seat. li pen-yun, who was suffering from jaundice hepatitis, could hardly eat or sleep. although in great pain he led the masses to the town to attend the rally. he regarded the rally as a fight to defend chairman mao and as a big struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

his only thought was how to deal a handful of obdurate class enemies steady, sure and hard blows. displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, li pen-yun persisted in the struggle in total disregard of his illness which was getting worse because of overwork. he recalled how, in the years of the revolutionary wars, our heroic fighters refused to be carried away from battle-field although they were wounded. he thought to

himself: "i am now taking part in class struggle. i should fight like the fighters did in the war years. my illness does not matter."

always maintain true qualities of a fighter

bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching "by taking part in collective productive labour, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people", li pen-yun has made a point of joining in physical labour since he became a standing committee member of the county revolutionary committee, despite his disability.

he deeply understands that it is only by persevering in doing collective productive labour that a revolutionary fighter can maintain close ties with the masses, prevent revisionism and dogmatism and continue to make revolution.

he makes a point of doing physical labour no matter how busy he is and how hard it is to find the time from his other work.

on returning home after attending a meeting at the commune one winter day last year, he went directly to the water conservancy construction site to carry earth. he had to climb more than 100 metres up a slope carrying a heavy load. because of his disability, every step was difficult. but he carried on, reciting aloud "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."

the bullet wounds in his legs made them numb when he was tired. one day, after he had finished work, his legs were so numb that he did not know he had lost his shoes. his wife was afraid that if he continued to do such hard work his health would suffer. but li pen-yun said: "i can find my lost shoes. but i must never lose the true qualities of the working people exclamation"

that evening, as usual, he studied the three constantly read articles with this specific problem in mind. the more he studied, the greater his determination to persevere in doing physical labour and continue the revolution. early the next day, carrying his quotations from chairman mao tsetung with him, he took up his farm tools and joined the commune members in the fields.

his heart is always linked with the hearts of the masses

all the poor and lower-middle peasants of the tsengtang production brigade get on extremely well with li pen-yun. they all say: "our old battalion commander is not conceited because he has had long experience, and he hasn't put on official airs since becoming a standing committee member of the county revolutionary committee. his heart is always close to ours. he is indeed our good representative."

on the eve of the spring festival last year the weather was cold, and snow brought by the north wind fell without cease. blizzards were forecast on the radio. li pen-yun worried about this and could not get to sleep. he thought of every poor and lower-middle peasant family in the brigade and recalled chairman mao's teaching "we should pay close attention to the well-being of the masses". his wound was throbbing with pain as he got up from his bed and went to visit the homes of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

out of doors the snow was heaped up in drifts and more was falling, blowing hard in the howling wind. supporting himself with difficulty on a spade, he trudged on his aching legs, slipping at almost every step.

he went to many homes and then reached the door of poor peasant ni sheng-shui. ni's family is large but is short of labour power. his wife is totally blind. li pen-yun used the spade to clear away the snow which had piled up in front of the door. as soon as he went in he asked: "are you in any difficulty because of the snow and cold weather?" full of gratitude for li pen-yun's concern ni sheng-shui replied: "no, i've no problems. the production team made arrangements for us long ago. you needn't worry about us." li pen-yun said quickly: "it is chairman mao who teaches us to act in this way."

source of his strength and orientation for his advance

li pen-yun understands deeply that mao tsetung thought is a priceless treasure for the revolution. he regards studying chairman mao's writings as the greatest joy and acting according to chairman mao's instructions as fundamental for continuing the revolution. despite his scanty education he has overcome difficulties and persevered in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. he often studies chairman mao's writings painstakingly under a kerosene lamp. he asks his son to teach him those words which he does not know. every time a new instruction from chairman mao is made known he asks someone to copy it in his notebook. he studies it word by word and sentence by sentence until he understands it fully and then acts resolutely according to it.

praise of li pen-yun is often heard in the tsengtang brigade. li pen-yun himself always regards praise from others as encouragement. he often says: "all the contributions i've made should be attributed to chairman mao. i owe everything to him." "the more revolutionary experience one has, the more closely one should follow chairman mao. the more advanced in years one becomes, the more vigorously one should make revolution. the greater results one achieves in work, the more modest and prudent one should be." he is determined always to be a new fighter in the long march of continuing the revolution and constantly to make new contributions for the people.

## EXEMPLARY PRODUCTION BRIGADE

### Pace-Setting Brigade in Shanghai's Rural Areas

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 2, 1970)

a production brigade in shanghai's rural areas has been cited by the poor and lower-middle peasants as a standard bearer of the socialist road in the fierce struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road.

in an editor's note accompanying an article in the "socialist upsurge in china's countryside" published in 1956, our great leader chairman mao gave a high evaluation of the heroic struggle waged by the poor and lower-middle

peasants of hungnan township in the socialist transformation of the countryside. he issued this fighting call to the people throughout china: "many more battles still lie ahead. we must continue to fight hard." hungnan township is now part of the "july first" commune and includes the haoshang brigade -- the standard bearer.

responding to this call of chairman mao's, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of the brigade have launched attacks at the class enemy during the past 14 years and foiled the attempts by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in shanghai to restore capitalism. they are steadfastly advancing along the broad socialist road.

these poor and lower-middle peasants were poverty-stricken in pre-liberation days under the oppression of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. inspired by chairman mao's fighting call, they have brought about earth-shaking changes in the haoshang brigade. it now has 32 farm machines, including walking tractors and others. its public accumulation fund amounts to 380,000 yuan.

adhering to chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the peasants have achieved sharp increases in grain output, though they have only 0.38 mou of land (15 mou to an hectare) per capita for growing food crops. the brigade is now self-sufficient in food grain and seeds.

## smashing attacks of class enemies and consolidating advanced coop

four elementary cooperatives joined together to form the haoshang advanced cooperative in february 1956. thus they went forward from a semi-socialist to a socialist form.

that year the poor and lower-middle peasants, with high socialist enthusiasm, overcame the effects of the worst spring cold spell in 80 years and the biggest drought in a century to reap a good harvest of grain and cotton.

in the autumn of the same year, however, the right opportunists within the party and the rural capitalist forces, who had tried to sabotage the movement for agricultural cooperation, launched a frenzied attack on the advanced cooperative.

right after the autumn harvest, a leading member of the township party organization went to haoshang, made a round of the villages, and then described the prosperity there as a complete mess with no merit.

the rich peasants were encouraged by this to step forward and spread counter-revolutionary views, saying "the advanced coop is no better than the elementary coop, the elementary coop is no better than the mutual-aid team, the mutual-aid team is no better than individual farming."

a sharp struggle developed over the question: which is better, the cooperative or the individual economy?

haoshang's poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres firmly struggled against the slander of the right opportunists and the sabotage of the rich peasants.

chao lin-ken, secretary of the cooperative's party branch, was born in a hiredhand's family, in which five out of the eight children starved to death before liberation. for generations, members of the family had gone begging, living no better than beasts of burden. chairman mao rescued chao lin-ken from the depths of misery, and he cherished infinite love for chairman mao. he took the lead in settling accounts with the landlords and distributing their land. he was path-breaker in forming mutual-aid teams, elementary cooperatives, and the advanced cooperative. now how could he tolerate this slander against the advanced cooperative exclamation

once again chao lin-ken read through "socialist upsurge in china's countryside" and pondered over chairman mao's brilliant instruction "many more battles still lie ahead. we must continue to fight hard." that clarified his thinking.

led by chao lin-ken, the poor and lower-middle peasants rose to "fight hard". they sharply criticized the reactionary statement that "the advanced coop is no good". wei chuan-ti, a poor peasant, said: "in the days of individual farming we reaped only 150 kilograms of cotton or 600 kilograms of wheat per hectare. this year we have reaped 525 kilograms of cotton or 1,537 kilograms of wheat per hectare. in the past this area used to be known as 'beggars villages'. now we have pumps and sprayers, 250 pigs and many oxen. how can anyone say the advanced coop is no good exclamation"

the poor and lower-middle peasants thwarted the sabotage of the class enemies. they rooted out a vicious rich peasant who had stolen collective property and tried to undermine the cooperative and mercilessly criticized the rich peasants who were engaged in speculation. as a result, the haoshang advanced cooperative continued along the road pointed out by chairman mao.

### poor and lower-middle peasants seize back power after vigorous struggle

responding to chairman mao's great call "people's communes are fine", poor and lower-middle peasants happily inaugurated the first suburban people's commune in shanghai on september 21, 1958. they greeted the founding of the july first commune as the emergence of an entirely new social organization.

before the founding of the commune, a right opportunist in the township party organization had long hated chao lin-ken, secretary of the haoshang party branch, and several other revolutionary cadres who persevered in taking the socialist road. using the power he had usurped, he dismissed them all from office on false charges. the rich peasant elements were overjoyed.

although dismissed from office, chao lin-ken and the other revolutionary cadres retained the support of the poor and lower-middle peasants who elected him leader of the second production team, and consulted him and the other revolutionary cadres on various matters. with this mass support, chao lin-ken continued his staunch fight.

at a meeting of cadres one evening in november of 1958, it was suddenly announced that a person who had been a collaborator with the japanese aggressors, was now appointed ten positions of trust, including committee member of the general party branch and secretary of the party branch. comrades from the haoshang brigade asked angrily at the meeting:

"why let such a person hold power?"

chao lin-ken did not sleep a wink that night. he recalled the misery in the old society, the warmth of the new society, and how the right opportunist in the party had persecuted him. he remined himself of a communist's sense of responsibility and chairman mao's teaching on class struggle. he resolved to struggle to the end against the bad elements.

early the next day he went to see a responsible member of the higher party organization and exposed the reactionary. the poor and lower-middle peasants in haoshang waged a resolute struggle and finally removed this bad element from office.

chao lin-ken again became secretary of the brigade party branch early in 1961. the other revolutionary cadres were also restored to their former posts. the power of leadership was once again in the firm grip of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

## stop capitalist evil trend and steadfastly take socialist road

when china had three years of natural calamities, the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi stirred up the evil trend of "san tzu yi pao" (footnote one). it touched the haoshang production brigade. a hanful of local class enemies thought that the time had come to restore capitalism. they began to act.

a bad element in the third production team of the brigade took the opportunity to call openly for individual farming by urging that plots be distributed to households. a mass debate was held and the poor and lower-middle peasants smashed this fallacy to smithereens. this adverse current was stemmed.

however, another evil trend hit the brigade. some rich peasants stirred up the capitalist trend of speculation.

in the face of the class enemy's frenzied provocation, the poor and lower-middle peasants launched a powerful counter-attack under the leadership of the brigade party branch committee.

one winter night in 1962, the brigade party branch called a meeting of the poor and lower-middle peasants. chao lin-ken said: "the class enemies are undermining socialism with all their might. if we allow them to go on, our revolutionary martyrs will have shed their blood in vain. all the results of the land reform and people's commune will be wiped out. we will be plunged into suffering again."

the poor and lower-middle peasants decided to open an attack on the rich peasants who were engaged in speculation. the revolutionary masses wrote many big-character posters to expose the capitalist activities by the rich peasants.

it was at this time chairman mao's great call "never forget class struggle" issued at the tenth plenary session of the eighth central committee of the chinese communist party reached the haoshang brigade. following this great teaching, the poor and lower-middle peasants carried out an onslaught on the class enemies and capitalist trend. the capitalist trend was again stemmed. socialism was on the rise in the haoshang production brigade.

holding high banner of revolutionary criticism in all-out attack against capitalist trend

the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and being led by our great leader chairman mao has carried the socialist revolution in the countryside to an entirely new stage. in this extremely profound revolutionary movement, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the haoshang brigade are firmly grasping invincible mao tsetung thought. they have held high the great banner of revolutionary criticism and mounted a vigorous, all-out offensive against liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the capitalist trend in the countryside.

wielding the weapon of revolutionary mass criticism, they penetratingly and repeatedly criticized liu shao-chi's trash such as "san tzu yi pao", "four freedoms" (see note two), "place economy in command" and "material incentives". they consciously combined their criticism of revisionism with the fight against self interest, and raised their socialist consciousness. they gained a deep understanding of the truth "if socialism does not occupy the rural front, capitalism assuredly will." they paid close attention to the new trends in class struggle and the struggle between the two roads in their brigade, and also concerned themselves with such struggles throughout society so that there would be no loopholes for the evil capitalist trend.

the haoshang brigade is situated near a big river that is plied every day by many boats. two poor peasant commune members one day observed several men covertly making illegal transactions on a boat across the river. they stopped the boat and sent the speculators to the market administration.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of the haoshang brigade have recently made a conscientious study of chairman mao's extremely important speeches at the party's ninth congress and vice-chairman lin's political report, and reviewed the victorious course of struggle of their brigade. this deepened their understanding. they are determined to hold high the great banner of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and, following chairman mao's teaching "fight hard", carry class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the countryside through to the end.

(footnote one: "san tzu yi pao" means extension of plots for private use and of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss, and the fixing of output quotas based on the household.

footnote two: "four freedoms" means freedom to practise usury, to hire labour and to buy or sell land and to engage in private enterprises.)

DOMESTIC MARKET

## Thriving Shanghai Market

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 3, 1970)

in shanghai, prices are stable, purchases and sales are brisk and the revolutionary situation on financial and trade front is excellent.

this is a fruitful result of the great leader chairman mao's strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

china's industrial and agricultural production is growing constantly. shanghai purchased 30 per cent more industrial products last year than in 1968. a similar increase was registered in the city's supply of manufactured goods to other parts of the country. sales of industrial goods in shanghai rose 20 per cent in value. silk, wrist-watch, clock, bicycle and worsted sales shot up by 50 to 100 per cent. there were from 20 to 40 per cent increases in the sale of leather and rubber shoes, synthetic fibre goods, woolen goods, light bulbs, toilet soap and towels. big increases were also reported for matches, laundry soap, poultry, fresh eggs, sweets, vegetables and aquatic products.

the shanghai market is now offering in the midst of winter an average of 4 million kilogrammes of vegetables a day, roughly half a kilogramme a person. there is a wide range of vegetables, including white cabbage and turnips. in anticipation of the coming spring festival, shops have increased their supply of fresh and salted pork, frozen poultry, eggs, sweets, biscuits, bread, apples, oranges, bananas, cigarettes, and winter headwear, footwear and clothing.

prices are stable. following the big price cuts last august for more than 2,000 medicines, the prices of more than 260 kinds of chinese patent medicines and of over 500 kinds of chinese medicinal herbs have dropped on the average by 15.6 per cent and 18.7 per cent respectively since december 1969.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "the magnificent ideological and political flowers will eventually result in rich economic fruit." the prosperous scene on shanghai's financial and trade front proves that this teaching of chairman mao's is an indisputable great truth. inspired by the spirit of the ninth party congress, the revolutionary workers on shanghai's financial and trade front have since last year brought about a new upsurge in the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. they persistently put proletarian politics to the fore and have done a good job of ideological revolutionization, which in turn has promoted their work. with invincible mao tsetung thought as their weapon, they relentlessly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist rubbish such as "professional work first" and "put profits in command". all this helped greatly raise their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and of serving the people wholeheartedly and doing the financial and trade work well for the sake of revolution. they firmly grasped the class struggle in the economic field with the result that the socialist financial and trade positions are consolidated and thriving.

they see promoting socialist industrial and agricultural production as part of the struggle-criticism-transformation on the financial and trade front. more than 40 stores dealing with hardware and other goods have engaged to deliver goods to certain factories whenever needed. when they were going to a factory, revolutionary workers of the number 16 hardware store in the chapei district heard that a certain part was badly needed for an important technical innovation in the factory. they tried their best and finally helped the factory get it.

INDUSTRY

## Northeast China Iron and Steel Company Tops January Quotas

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Feb. 3, 1970)

northeast china's penhsi iron and steel company topped its january production quotas for 31 main items including steel, rolled steel, pig iron, coke, sulphuric acid and ammonium sulphate. the workers and revolutionary cadres and technicians achieved this success thanks to the tremendous inspiration they had drawn from chairman mao's important instructions and the new year's day editorial of china's leading papers and journal.

the company's daily output of steel, rolled steel and coke was from 10 to 20 per cent over last december. coke consumption per ton of pig iron was 41 kilogrammes lower than the quota. every heat of steel required one half hour less than the original target. the company turned out some 130 extra heats of high-grade steel.

assisted by people's liberation army men supporting the left, the company revolutionary committee guided the workers in studying chairman mao's important instructions and the new year's day editorial and in applying them. this vigorous campaign fired the workers' enthusiasm to win honour for the great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland.

penhsi was hit in january by the severest cold wave in the past decade or more, with the temperature dropping to 40 degrees below zero. this caused great difficulties in production. the company revolutionary committee led the workers in waging a stubborn struggle so as to turn out more and better products in support of the country's socialist revolution and socialist construction. braving the biting cold, leading members of revolutionary committees at all levels were with the workers in the iron mine or at the side of the blast furnaces or steel-making furnaces in grasping revolution and promoting production.

the iron miners continued to maintain high output and guarantee abundant supplies of raw materials for the blast furnaces. the blast furnace operators overfulfilled their production quotas every day. the steel-makers tried in every way to shorten the steel-making time and succeeded in turning out more high-grade steel.

## Shanghai Cotton Mill Constantly Improves Quality of Products and Keeps Production Rising

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 2, 1970)

the shanghai state no. 5 cotton mill has constantly improved the quality of its products and kept production rising.

this remarkable success has been achieved under the guidance of the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao himself.

last year the mill fulfilled its state production quotas 49 days ahead of schedule. unit production of cotton yarn rose by 22 per cent compared with the year prior to the cultural revolution and trebled that of the first few years after liberation. the mill's present level of unit production is above advanced world standards. its production capacity equals that of three similar-sized mills before liberation. first-class cotton yarn has been maintained at a rate of above 99.5 per cent for years. raw material consumption and production costs have dropped year by year.

although the no. 5 cotton mill is known throughout china's textile industry for its high quality products, the revolutionary workers, cadres and technical personnel, who are determined to continue the revolution, never rest on their laurels. they have run many mao tsetung thought study classes in which they repeatedly study chairman mao's brilliant article "serve the people" and his teaching "for all items, we demand not only quantity but also quality, that is, they must stand wear and tear". they have also severely criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of the arch renegade liu shao-chi as "put profits in command" and "material incentives". they know that an important measure in carrying out chairman mao's strategic principle: "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" is to constantly improve quality. and this also is to meet the needs of the chinese people and the world's people.

this mill supplies knitwear mills with cotton yarn. to make cotton yarn even more suitable for knitwear production, the mill set down a regulation calling for visiting factories which use the mill's products and carry out investigations there. the mill has two knitting machines for testing its cotton yarn. all this has resulted in working out new methods to improve cotton yarn quality. the factories using its yarn praise the no. 5 cotton mill for wholehearted service to the people.

the mill not only is concerned with the quality of its products but with that of the products of allied factories. it does its best to help them overcome difficulties in production and raise quality. one knitwear mill using yarn from the no. 5 cotton mill lacked ventilation equipment and did not have a rigid system for overhauling machinery. because this affected the quality of its products, the no. 5 cotton mill volunteered to help it build the necessary equipment.

the mill keeps in close touch with the cotton ginneries to guarantee good quality raw cotton. for many years now it has sent people to the cotton producing regions during the harvesting season, trial-spinned newly picked cotton and improved the technological process accordingly. the mill in this way has steadily raised the quality of its products. it is working

in close cooperation with allied enterprises for the common revolutionary objective of serving the people.

displaying the thoroughgoing proletarian revolutionary spirit, the workers of the no. 5 cotton mill have worked hard to increase output while guaranteeing quality.

during the 1958 great leap forward, the workers broke with festishes and succeeded in doubling unit production. but some bourgeois "specialists" claimed that high output would affect quality. the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi alleged: "the machines seem to have reached their maximum speed. if we overdo it, i'm afraid the speed will have to be slowed down."

but the workers stuck to the general line for building socialism and firmly opposed liu shao-chi's revisionist line. they took a dialectical approach to output and quality: there will be no quality without a given quantity, whereas quantity loses its meaning without required quality. to be really responsible to the people, they held, one must ensure high output and quality. they achieved this, plus low consumption of raw materials.

the workers, who became the masters of the mill during the great proletarian cultural revolution, have ruthlessly criticized liu shao-chi's fallacies, such as "let specialists run factori s", the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. conscientiously carrying out the party's general line for building socialism, they have run their machines at greater speed. unit production rose nearly 20 per cent last year.

to attain greater, faster, better and more economical results as the general line requires, the workers followed chairman mao's teaching "we must break away from convention and adopt as many advanced techniques as possible ..." quickly adopting new techniques in a mass movement for technical innovations, they brought radical changes to the mill. they have transformed the spinning frames, which date back to the twenties, by installing many new parts. always persevering in the policy of self-reliance in this revolution, they made the machine tools they needed and learned the techniques they did not know. one mechanic, who was a carpenter as late as 1956, has succeeded in making 42 different types of machine tools in cooperation with a dozen other workers, thus facilitating the technical transformation.

to guarantee a steady rise in output and quality, the no. 5 cotton mill has carried out chairman mao's teaching "changing irrational rules and regulations". guided by mao tsetung thought, every worker is imbued with the idea of spinning for the revolution. the workers have improved the system of overhauling equipment and rules and regulations beneficial to production, ensuring an overall leap forward in high output and quality and in low consumption of raw materials.

AGRICULTURE

## Grain-Short Hsien Becomes Self-Sufficient in Three Years

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Feb. 3, 1970)

a central china grain-short county now more than meets its grain needs after persistent struggles against drought, water-logging, sandstorms and alkaline soil during the past three years of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of yenchin county, honan province, achieved this great victory by firmly implementing the general line advanced by our great leader chairman mao of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

1969 was the best year for the county in total grain output, although there was an unusally long drought and strong winds.

situated in the former channel of the yellow river, yenchin county is a low-lying area with sand dunes dotting the fields. alkaline and sandy soil accounted for seventy per cent of the 43,000 hectares of cultivated land of the county. after liberation, the local people began a big struggle against natural disasters. the harassment and sabotage by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi kept the situation from changing rapidly and a great part of the food, clothing, fuel and other daily necessities needed by the local people had to be supplied by the state. capitalist roaders in the party even stated in 1962: "this place cannot keep the people going at all". they wanted the people to leave the county. the poor and lower-middle peasants replied indignantly: "this place was won at the price of the blood of countless revolutionary martyrs. so long as we follow chairman mao's teachings, we can overcome all difficulties and natural disasters no matter how bad. we won't leave" exclamation

the surging tide of the great proletarian cultural revolution thoroughly smashed liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. the 260,000 people of yenchin county have raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. they have waged a vigorous and militant struggle in the past three years to transform nature.

the county now has a rural electric transmission network. high- and low-voltage transmission lines with a total length of one thousand five hundred kilometres have been put up. fourteen communes now have electricity as against only three before the cultural revolution. this made it possible to increase the number of pump wells from a dozen to 2,380. including the irrigated acreage of the three communes which pump water from the yellow river, the total acreage of irrigated land is more than 20,000 hectares. the peasants dug, widened or deepened two main drainage canals and five hundred ditches. this protects more than 26,000 hectares of farmland from water-logging even if there is a rainfall of 300 mm. all the alkaline soil has been improved. more

than six million trees have been planted on more than 6,200 hectares of sandy land, double the number of trees planted prior to the cultural revolution, to protect the fields against sandstorms.

in this struggle to transform the area, the revolutionary cadres of the county are always in the van. they study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and ruthlessly criticize liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. more than 600 cadres on the revolutionary committees at all levels in the county walked to tankao, the county of the late chiao yu-lu, who was known as chairman mao's good fighter, and studied the revolutionary spirit displayed by chiao yu-lu and the poor and lower-middle peasants in conquering nature there. leading members of the yenchin county revolutionary committee took a number of chairmen of commune revolutionary committees to places most seriously damaged by sandstorms in order to make on-the-spot investigations. meanwhile, members of revolutionary committees at all levels went to work in villages, both as commanders and as rank-and-file, summing up the advanced experience of the masses. this spurred on revolution and production in the county.

"are we to rely on the state or on our own efforts in struggling against natural disasters and transforming our area?" the yenchin county revolutionary committee put this question to the people throughout the county for discussion. the revolutionary masses studied chairman mao's teachings on the question and sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash peddled by liu shao-chi.

chairman mao teaches: "poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution." following this great teaching, the masses were determined to transform the sandy wasteland and akaline land. the money spent on transforming the natural conditions in the county in the past three years was raised in the main by the county itself and by communes and production brigades collectively. sinking a pump well used to cost the state 2,000 yuan. now the county relies on the local people. the county used to get saplings from other places. now all the saplings needed are grown locally. relying on its own efforts, the county has set up a cement plant, an electrical equipment plant, a transformer plant, a machine repair works and a cement pole works during the cultural revolution. these plants have turned out more than 1,000 electric motors and 3,000 pumps. they have trained some 700 technicians in hydro-electrical engineering for the countryside.

the people in yenchin county have given full play to the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in the struggle against natural disasters. about 50,000 people took part in digging drainage canals last winter. they were undaunted by the piercing cold at the work sites. they sometimes had to break the ice and jump into the icy water to dig out the silt. the commune members of the kensin production brigade, which was seriously hit by natural disasters, worked hard to dig up frozen earth more than two feet deep and carpet 33 hectares of alkaline land with a layer of silt. this, coupled with the digging of ditches and sinking of pump wells, has brought radical changes to the whole brigade.

SCIENCE

## New Successes in Chinese Scientific Research Work on Glaciers, Frozen Soil and Deserts

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Feb. 3, 1970)

the revolutionary scientists and technicians of the institute of glaciology, cryopedology and deserts of the chinese academy of sciences achieved new successes in all the 16 major subjects of scientific research in 1969. some of the research work is up to advanced chinese or world standards.

helped by the workers and liberation army mao tsetung thought propaganda teams assigned to the institute, they made deep-going and sustained revolutionary mass criticism and eliminated the effects of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi pushed in scientific research. this brought about a thriving new situation in the institute's scientific research.

the institute of glaciology, cryopedology and deserts was established in 1958. in the past, liu shao-chi and his agents in the chinese academy of sciences pushed their counter-revolutionary revisionist trash, including "specialists should run the institute" and the slavish comprador philosophy, and consequently the research work done at the institute suffered from being divorced from practice and from the masses.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution the revolutionary scientists and technicians of the institute have unfolded deep-going and sustained revolutionary mass criticism and held debates on the question of "politics and technique". they have been helped in this by the workers and liberation army mao tsetung thought propaganda teams and have followed our great leader chairman mao's teaching "there is no construction without destruction. destruction means criticism and repudiation, it means revolution." this has heightened the scientists' and technicians' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and prompted them to use their initiative to the full.

the scientists and technicians who were studying the problems of frozen soil for the railways in a certain area broke away from foreign conventions and put forward a new programme for building the foundations of culverts. this has great significance for quickening the tempo of engineering projects and economizing on expenditures in areas of frozen soil.

in studying how to eliminate the damage caused by sand in building railways across deserts, the desert group worked out a system for using the forces of nature to conquer natural disasters, and thus opened up a new road for china in sand control.

traffic along a section of the lanchow-sinkiang railway was affected by the damage caused by sand. in collaboration with workers and poor and lower-middle peasants living locally and by placing mao tsetung thought in command of their research work, the desert group worked out a comprehensive plan for planting tree belts and afforestation. thus they checked the movement of the sand and ensured normal traffic on the railway.

in their study of mudflows and rockslides the scientists and technicians broke away from old stereotypes and achieved a new success. their ideas were tested in a time of floods and proved to be very effective.

the revolutionary scientists and technicians have given full play to the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and strongly criticized liu shao-chi's philosophy of survival. some of them climb mountains and glaciers; others go to the areas of frozen soil on the plateaus and still others are waging a hard struggle in deserts. they all vie with one another to go to places where conditions are hardest to undertake heavy jobs for the revolution. they have been praised by the people.

encouraged by the spirit of the ninth party congress, members of the group engaged in ground stereophotogrammetry risked their lives and endured the thin atmosphere on high mountains, the inclemency of weather and severe mountain sickness to fulfil the work set them for 1969 a month ahead of time. altogether, the area they surveyed and mapped was over three times as extensive as that covered during the last ten years. the group broke away from the old convention that maps of a large area could not be made by stereophotogrammetry and set a new record in the history of surveying or mapping with the help of photographs in china.

in studying avalanches, the scientists and technicians of the glacier group did their research on the spot at the risk of their lives. they lived and worked with the workers, and achieved great successes in their work. the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants praise them saying: "you go to and fro in the wind and rain and live with us. you are truly intellectuals working in the service of the workers, peasants and soldiers."

## TAIWAN

### Taiwan's Agriculture Deteriorates, Peasants Struggle on Brink of Starvation

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1970)

as a result of cruel oppression by u.s. imperialism and the chiang kai-shek bandit gang, taiwan's agricultural crisis is going from bad to worse, and the poverty-stricken peasants are struggling on the brink of starvation.

u.s. imperialism colludes with the chiang gang to seize farmland on the island to enlarge its military bases as part of its scheme to continue occupying the chinese territory of taiwan. u.s. monopoly capital is also taking over large tracts of land from local peasants to set up plants and factories. the taiwan provincial "department of reconstruction" of the chiang gang reported that u.s. imperialist seizure of land to set up factories for aggressive purposes over the past few years comes to tens of thousands of hectares. the amount taken in 1969 came to 2,800 hectares.

using "agreements" signed with the chiang gang to supply surplus farm produce and sell agricultural products, u.s. imperialism dumps its surpluses on the island, to depress taiwan's agriculture. the u.s. last year sold taiwan 1.3

million tons of agricultural products, valued at 100 million u.s. dollars, 20 per cent more than in 1968. u.s. dumping has forced a decline, year by year, in taiwan's sown acreage. rice acreage was 11,000 hectares and maize and soya beans 13,000 hectares less last year than in 1968.

the chiang kai-shek gang has also intensified its cruel exploitation of the peasants. the taiwan "keng sheng news" reported that the average farmland per hectare tax levied in taitung county last year jumped one hundred seventy per cent over the previous few years. moreover, the chiang gang milked the peasants with exorbitant taxes and miscellaneous levies, such as requisitioning grain in addition to levying taxes, exchange of fertilizer for grain and extorting water tax. the "food bureau" and the "commission for rural reconstruction" of the chiang gang also took their cut. they took a fifty per cent mark-up on the factory price of chemical fertilizer and forced down the prices of agricultural products, ruthlessly exploiting the peasants.

this exploitation and oppression has reduced the peasant masses to extreme poverty. one hectare of land, according to reports, produces 18,000 taiwan dollars of rice, but the cost of production comes to 13,000 taiwan dollars, allowing a return to the peasant of "not enough to live on half a year". forty per cent of the 850,000 peasant households in taiwan cultivate half a chia (about one hectare) or less, with another thirty per cent working one chia. these peasants toil the year round, but their income does not cover their expenditures. they are heavily in debt. the four thousand or so peasant households in kuanyin township in taoyuan county have borrowed a total of 50 to 60 million taiwan dollars, averaging well over 10,000 dollars per household.
the debt of the 120,000 peasant households in yunlin county totals 20 hundred million, ranging from 20,000 to 25,000 dollars per household. many peasants have had to abandon their homes and land and flee to other places. it is estimated that 90 per cent of the young people in taoyuan county have fled to cities, leaving the old people and children in the villages. as a result, unemployment in the cities is rising, while the lack of labour power means that in the villages fields remain unworked. the chiang gang "governor" of taiwan province, chen ta-ching, had to admit that agriculture in taiwan is declining, symptomatic of the agricultural crisis. the taiwan press recently expressed alarm that this agricultural crisis would have serious repercussions.

living in the pit of misery, the peasant masses have been struggling against the u.s.-chiang gang to secure their right to live. the flames of resistance are spreading. it is reported that on november 20, last year, more than 500 peasants in taoyuan county burst into the chiang gang "county government", protesting against the chiang gang's forcible occupation of their land. last december, more than 80 peasant households in shunan village, taitung county, held a meeting to protest against more exorbitant taxes and levies on them by the chiang gang. defying chiang gang persecution, several hundred peasants in pingtung county marched to the chiang gang "government" of taiwan province, demanding that the "decision" to seize farmland be revoked.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND GUINEA

## Chinese Ambassador to Guinea Gives Farewell Reception for Chinese Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Conakry, Feb. 1, 1970)

chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua gave a farewell reception at the chinese embassy here on the evening of january 30 for the chinese government trade delegation headed by lin hai-yun, acting minister of foreign trade, which was concluding its visit to guinea.

speaking at the reception, chinese ambassador han ke-hua, head of the chinese delegation lin hai-yun and guinean minister of trade toure mamouna all warmly praised the strengthening of the friendly cooperation between the chinese and guinean peoples and expressed the wish that the friendship and cooperation between the two countries would develop further.

in his speech, guinean trade minister toure mamouna first requested the chinese delegation to convey the greetings of the guinean people and president sekou toure to chairman mao. referring to the successful signing of the 1970 trade protocol between the two countries, he stressed that "the aid that china accords guinea always contributes to guinea's national construction and struggle against imperialism. the successes obtained by china belong not only to china but also to the people of the world."

also present at the reception were bah habib, secretary of state for foreign trade; sekou camara, secretary of state for internal trade; conde emile, secretary of state for public works and housing; toure salifou, secretary of state in charge of the coordination affairs at the presidency; ansou kamano, guinean ambassador to china; other officials of the guinean government, and guinean friends.

a full-length colour documentary "celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the great people's republic of china" shown at the reception was warmly welcomed by the guinean friends.

## Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Guinea for Home

(NCNA-English Conakry, Feb. 2, 1970)

the chinese government trade delegation headed by lin hai-yun, acting minister of foreign trade, left here for home by plane on the morning of january 31 after concluding a friendship visit to guinea.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by toure mamouna, guinean minister of trade; bah habib, secretary of state for foreign trade; sekou camara, secretary of state for internal

trade; and other officials of the guinean government.

ansou kamano, guinean ambassador to china, and han ke-hua, chinese ambassador to guinea, were also present at the airport.

## MALAYSIA

### "Voice of Malayan Revolution" Greets 21st Anniversary of Founding of Malayan National Liberation Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio broadcast on february 1 an article by its editorial department to celebrate the 21st anniversary of the founding of the malayan national liberation army. the article called on the people of all the nationalities of malaya to unite and strive for the further development of the people's war.

the article said: "february 1 is the glorious day of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the malayan national liberation army. on this glorious day, we, with profound proletarian feelings, extend our warmest congratulations to all the commanders and fighters of the heroic national liberation army which has performed great merits in the liberation cause of our people."

the article said: the birth of the glorious national liberation army marked the bankruptcy of the strategic plans of british imperialism and a tremendous victory of our people. in the past 21 years, the malayan national liberation army, adhering to the principle of self-reliance and hard struggle, has traversed a glorious and tortuous path. in the course of the protracted struggle, the broad masses in the rural areas and the national liberation army have made enormous sacrifices, dealt extremely heavy blows at old-line british imperialism militarily, politically and economically and shaken the colonial rule of british imperialism to its very foundation, thus laying the foundation for victory in the complete liberation of our people.

the article pointed out: in the past 21 years, the malayan national liberation army has forged flesh and blood ties with the labouring people of various nationalities in the rural areas. with one heart and one mind, they have courageously and stubbornly resisted several hundred thousand troops of the british army, air force and navy and local puppet troops and police. although we are weak and the enemy is strong militarily, the national liberation army, armed with mao tsetung thought and bringing into play the revolutionary heroism of "fearing neither hardship nor death", has overcome all kinds of difficulties, shattered the frenzied "encirclement and suppression" campaigns of british imperialism and the rahman-razak clique and smashed a series of criminal plots of the enemy, wiping out large numbers of enemy effectives. though british imperialism has time and again changed its tactics against the revolution and shored up the puppet regime in an attempt to put up desperate struggles, the great red banner of armed struggle has remained flying aloft. the malayan communist party and the malayan national liberation army under its leadership have been growing stronger and stronger

and have become the hope of the malayan revolution. the counter-revolutionary tactics of british imperialism have gone bankrupt one after another while the puppet regime has fallen on harder and harder times.

the article said: chairman mao, the great teacher of the world revolutionary people, has taught us that "without a people's army the people have nothing" and that "without armed struggle neither the proletariat, nor the people, nor the communist party would have any standing at all ... and that it would be impossible for the revolution to triumph." the history of the 21 years of glorious struggle of the malayan national liberation army has fully testified to chairman mao's brilliant theses. the people of all nationalities in our country, tested and tempered in the protracted armed struggle, have a profound understanding of this great unbreakable truth.

the article added: "chairman mao has also taught us: 'revolutionary war is an antitoxin which not only eliminates the enemy's poison but also purges us of our own filth. every just, revolutionary war is endowed with tremendous power, which can transform many things or clear the way for their transformation.' the national liberation war of our people against british imperialism has proved the complete correctness of chairman mao's great teaching."

the article said that the protracted fierce armed struggle has tempered the malayan communist party and the national liberation army and revolutionary mass organizations under its leadership. it has also greatly enhanced the political consciousness of the people of all strata and has promoted the development of the revolutionary movement.

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the article said: "the armed struggle in the past 21 years has opened infinitely bright prospects for our revolution."

it pointed out: "the present international situation is entirely different from that 21 years ago. british imperialism is sinking fast like the sun setting beyond the western hills. the capitalist economy is in a still more hopeless state and the imperialists' colonial system is collapsing. the rapid decline of u.s. imperialism, the overlord of capitalism, is a striking indication that the capitalist system is facing a new and most acute general crisis. the emergence of soviet revisionist social-imperialism and its being riddled with crises both at home and abroad further demonstrate the decadence of the imperialist system."

it stressed: "in contrast with the plight of declining imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism, the great socialist china not only towers like a giant in the east but also has become the centre of world revolution, playing a decisive role in the international communist movement and the liberation movement of the oppressed nations. the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution has further strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat in china, made china still more consolidated, prosperous and stronger and, in the history of the international communist movement opened up a broad road to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and carrying the socialist revolution through to the end."

"albania, the beacon of socialism in europe, shines ever more brightly. the vietnamese people with their iron fists have badly battered u.s. imperialism. through the great upheaval, great division and great reorganization in the 1960's, the revolutionary forces of the world have grown. revolutionary

marxist-leninist political parties and organizations have been growing daily in the course of struggle."

the article stressed: "the great truth pointed out by chairman mao that 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun' has been grasped by more and more people in asia, africa and latin america. the flames of revolution are raging in the heartlands of imperialism."

the article declared: "on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the army, all the commanders and fighters of the national liberation army must rally closely round the central committee of the communist party of malaya, assiduously study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, improve their fighting skill, strengthen their sense of organization and discipline, consolidate the unity between the armed forces and the people, give full play to the spirit of revolutionary heroism of 'fearing neither hardship nor death', launch a vigorous offensive against the enemy and make new contributions to the development of the people's war."

it said in conclusion: "the people of all nationalities should unite to wage a tit-for-tat struggle in defence of their vital interests against the u.s. and british imperialists and their lackeys, the rahman-razak clique and the lee kuan yew clique, give vigorous support to the national liberation army, arm themselves and set up forces of self-defence, oppose counter-revolutionary violence with revolutionary violence and make greater efforts in unfolding the people's war throughout the country."

## "Voice of Malayan Revolution" Denounces British Imperialists, Rahman Clique's Exploitation, Persecution of Malayan Tin Miners

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio in an article broadcast on january 29 exposed the brutal exploitation and persecution of the malayan tin miners by the british monopoly capitalists and the malayan bureaucrat-comprador capitalists. the article called on the miners to develop their glorious fighting tradition and, under the leadership of the malayan communist party, struggle for the overthrow of the british imperialists and the rahman-razak clique and for complete liberation.

the article said that from late december to mid-january, landslides repeatedly took place in malayan tin mines, resulting in the death of miners. this was brought about by the foreign monopoly capitalists and malayan mine-owners who, striving for super-profits at the expense of safety measures, forced the workers to work at the most dangerous places.

the article pointed out that the so-called "ministry of mines" and "ministry of labour" of the british-rahman puppet regime have always been the tools of the british imperialists and the malayan capitalists for oppressing the workers. their "regulations for the safety of miners" are sheer deceitful red tape. the bosses of the tin mines only go after profits and never spent money on safety measures. facts showed that every regulation and every measure of the puppet regime are subject to the selfish needs of the mine bosses.

the article said that tin is one of the two so-called main pillars of malaya's economy and the tin mines bring huge profits to british monopoly capital and domestic bureaucrat-comprador capital every year. the profits of the tin mining companies are fabulous. for instance, statistics published in january by the singapore-kuala lumpur stock exchange showed that profits reaped by british-owned brjuntai dredging company totalled more than 17,280,000 malayan dollars in fiscal 1969 and 19,770,000 dollars in 1968, while the capital of the company increased to only 25 million dollars by september 1969. in other words, the profits squeezed in the past two years have exceeded its capital by over 10 million dollars.

in conclusion the article said that the malayan tin miners can rid themselves of their miserable plight only by closing their ranks and struggling for improvement of their living and working conditions and for complete emancipation. the tin miners will surely bring into play their glorious revolutionary tradition, respond to the call of the communist party of malaya and, together with the people of all nationalities in the country, fight to the end for the overthrow of the fascist rule of british imperialism and the rahman-razak clique.

## CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

### Jen-min Jih-pao Warmly Greets 40th Anniversary of Vietnam Workers' Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1970)

the "people's daily" published a frontpage editorial today entitled "warm greetings to the viet nam workers' party on the 40th anniversary of its founding". the editorial reads in full as follows:

today is the 40th anniversary of the founding of the viet nam workers' party. the chinese people warmly congratulate the fraternal vietnamese people on this glorious day and extend their militant salute to the heroic vietnamese people at the forefront of the anti-u.s. struggle.

over the past 40 years, the viet nam workers' party founded by the great leader of the vietnamese people president ho chi minh has traversed a glorious path of struggles, applying marxism-leninism to the concrete practice of the vietnamese revolution and leading the vietnamese revolution from victory to victory. to win independence and liberation of their fatherland, the heroic vietnamese people had waged a protracted, indomitable struggle against imperialism and colonialism and eventually, under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party, overthrew the rule of colonialism and founded the democratic republic of viet nam. after achieving independence, the vietnamese people led by the viet nam workers' party went on to wage a war of resistance against france for nine years, defeated the french colonial troops and won a great victory on the battlefield. in the past few years, giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of fearing no sacrifice and fighting arduously, they have been persevering in a people's war, have been resisting u.s. imperialism, the most ferocious and most brutal in the world, and have wiped out large numbers of effectives of the u.s. aggressor. they have scored one victory after another in the war against u.s. aggression and for national

salvation and made important contributions to the anti-imperialist struggle of the oppressed people and nations throughout the world.

the path traversed by the viet nam workers' party in the past 40 years is a glorious path of leading the broad masses of the people in tenacious struggles against the national and class enemies. opposing the counter-revolutionary armed force of the imperialist aggressors with revolutionary armed force, the viet nam workers' party and the vietnamese people successively defeated the french and japanese imperialists and have dealt telling blows to u.s. imperialism. the revolutionary practice of the vietnamese people proves once again that a nation, big or small, can defeat any enemy, however strong, and achieve great victory for the cause of national liberation so long as it closely relies on the masses of the people and wages a sustained people's war.

the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao has pointed out: "all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. they are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction."

at present, u.s. imperialism has suffered serious defeats in its war of aggression against viet nam, but its aggressive nature will never change. after taking office, the nixon administration has been carrying on with its counter-revolutionary dual-tactics in an attempt to save itself from defeat. while dragging out its war of aggression against viet nam by expanding and equipping the south vietnamese puppet troops and pushing the so-called "de-americanization" of that war, it has stepped up political deception and played with the trick of "troop withdrawal" from south viet nam. of late, nixon talked glibly about bringing "an end to the war in viet nam", striving for "a just peace", etc. all this is sheer humbug aimed at inveigling the vietnamese people into laying down their arms and accepting humiliating terms of "peace" so that the u.s. aggressors can hang on in viet nam and realize its criminal scheme of perpetuating the division of viet nam and the forcible occupation of southern viet nam.

to realize its wild ambition of struggling for hegemony and redividing the world with u.s. imperialism, the soviet revisionist renegade clique has all along been colluding and, at the same time, contending with u.s. imperialism in a vain attempt to sabotage the vietnamese people's war against u.s. imperialism and for national salvation. so did khrushchov and it is all the more so with brezhnev and company. they have been nakedly engaged in the plot of sham support but real betrayal and have made dirty deals privately with u.s. imperialism, in a futile attempt to stamp out the raging revolutionary flames of the vietnamese people and ruin the fruits of victory of the vietnamese people's revolution. numerous facts show that the soviet revisionist renegade clique and u.s. imperialism are jackals of the same lair and the common enemy of the vietnamese people and the people throughout the world.

in the fighting 1960's, the heroic vietnamese people created an excellent revolutionary situation with guns, badly battering u.s. imperialism. we believe that in the 1970's in which stronger revolutionary storms of the world people will rise, the vietnamese people with a tradition of heroic revolutionary struggle will certainly be able to follow president ho chi minh's teaching of "strengthening their solidarity, fighting perseveringly, harder and without let-up, so as to win still bigger victories", persevere in the protracted war

in maintaining independent and keeping the initiative in their own hands and in relying on their own efforts, smash all the schemes and conspiracies of u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionism and all reactionary forces, overcome all the difficulties and obstacles on the road of advance and drive out the u.s. aggressors lock, stock, and barrel from the land of viet nam till final victory is won in the war against u.s. imperialism and for national salvation.

china and viet nam are neighbouring countries as closely related as the lips and the teeth. the two parties and the two peoples of china and viet nam have always supported each other in their protracted common struggle against imperialism. the vietnamese people's struggle is our struggle and their victory our victory. the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between our two parties and two peoples established on the basis of proletarian internationalism have been tempered and developed in the common revolutionary struggle and can stand all tests.

the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao has pointed out: "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." armed with mao tsetung thought and tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the 700 million chinese people will definitely follow this teaching of chairman mao's and resolutely support the fraternal vietnamese people in carrying their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end so as to accomplish their sacred cause of liberating the south, defending the north and then reunifying the fatherland.

## CHINA AND UAR

### Premier Chou En-lai's Letter to President Nasser

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1970)

following is full text of chinese premier chou en-lai's letter to gamal abdel nasser, president of the united arab republic:

his excellency president gamal abdel nasser,
the united arab republic,

cairo

with the support of u.s. imperialism, the israeli zionists have recently launched a series of fresh military attacks on the united arab republic and other arab countries. on january 22, israeli troops made an intrusion into the shadwan island of the uar; on january 25, u.s. president nixon openly declared that the united states would supply more arms to israel to fight the arabs. in so doing, they can only accelerate the national awakening of the great arab people and strengthen the determination of the one hundred million arab people to fight to the end with common hatred against the enemy.

the chinese people are greatly concerned for the struggle of the people of the uar, palestine and other arab countries and are indignant at the u.s. and israeli clamours for aggression and their war provocations. the struggle against aggression you are now waging is an important part of the struggle of the

people of the whole world against imperialism and for national liberation. your struggle is just. although this struggle is very arduous, i believe that through protracted struggle, the arab people will certainly overcome all kinds of difficulties, defeat the u.s. and israeli aggressors and win final victory.

the chinese people and government firmly support your struggle. your excellency mr. president, i would like to take this opportunity to reiterate to you that in the common struggle against imperialism, the chinese people will forever remain the most reliable friend of the people of the uar, palestine and other arab countries.

chou en-lai

premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, february 2, 1970

## Premier Chou En-lai Receives UAR Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1970)

premier chou en-lai this afternoon received salah el abd, ambassador of the united arab republic to china, and handed to the ambassador his letter to president gamal abdel nasser, expressing the support of the chinese people and government for the just struggle of the people of the u.a.r., palestine and other arab countries against the aggression by u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism.

premier chou en-lai had a cordial and friendly talk with the ambassador.

present on the occasion were vice-foreign minister chi peng-fei and others.

US

## American Indians Rise to Fight

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1970)

more than 150 indians who landed on and occupied alcatraz island in san francisco bay on november 20 last year on behalf of 20 indian tribes in the united states have held out for more than 70 days in their struggle, according to news reports from san francisco. this struggle shows vividly that the american indians are now in the process of a new awakening.

the indian occupants of alcatraz issued a proclamation saying: "we, the native americans, re-claim the land known as alcatraz island in the name of all american indians by right of discovery. we wish to be fair and honorable in our dealings with the caucasian inhabitants of this land." the proclamation, couched in terms with which the old-time colonialists dealt with the indians, is scathingly satirical and penetratingly exposes the hypocrisy of the u.s. imperialists and their relentless

persecution of the indians. it says that the indian occupants, following the "precedent set by the white man's purchase of a similar island about 300 years ago", will purchase the 16-acre alcatraz with glass beads and red cloth to the value of 24 dollars, or at the price of 1.24 dollars per acre, as compared with the "47 cents per acre the white men are now paying the california indians for their land". again in a sarcastic tone, the proclamation puts forth offers similar to those made to the indians by the old-time colonialists -- "we will give to the inhabitants of this island a portion of the land for their own" which is to be held in trust by "the bureau of caucasian affairs"; "we will further guide the inhabitants in the proper way of living. we will offer them our religion, our education, our life-ways, in order to help them achieve our level of civilization and thus raise them and all their white brothers up from their savage and unhappy state." at this point, the proclamation indignantly accuses u.s. imperialism of savage persecution of the indians.

under the cover of monstrous hypocritical rhetoric, u.s. imperialism had in the past massacred the american indians in a genocide which reduced their population from about 10 million at one time to about 0.6 million today. the remainders are forced to live seperately in 300 or more "indian reservations" across the country or languish in slums in big cities, leading an abominably miserable existence.

the "indian reservations" are mostly in barren land or desert areas which are lacking in minerals, woods, fields and even water. but they still have to be held in trust by the "bureau of indian affairs" (bia) staffed with american imperialists. in palm springs, where the land in the possession of the indian "reservation" turned out to be not bad, the bia immediately appointed some imperialists as "trustees" on the pretext that the indians were incapable of managing their own affairs. as a result, one third of the yearly revenue from this land goes into the pockets of these "trustees". the indian "reservations" are plagued by diseases and hunger. in the "reservation" in idaho state, 4,000 indian children are sick from hunger and malnutrition. the health services in the "reservations" in california which were set up merely as a window-dressing have been closed down since 1955. the indians have no schools of their own in the "reservations", while in the schools run by the u.s. imperialists, indian children are deprived of the right to learn their own culture, and are often subject to severe beating because they are so-called "unruly". in oklahoma state, some indian pupils were even handcuffed for as long as 18 hours. in fact, the u.s. imperialists have long regarded the indians in many "reservations" as sheer "showpieces" for tourists. those who have gone to the big cities from the "reservations" can find no job and are wandering in the streets of the slums. according to disclosures made by the bourgeois press in the united states, the unemployment rate among the american indians is ten times the national average while their income is only one fourth of the average level. life expectancy of the indians is only 42 years and the infantile mortality rate is three times the national average.

the american indians are traditionally militant. the new hatred and old enmity resulted from the brutal persecution of the indians by u.s. imperialism are arousing strong indignation among the indians who have time and again risen in struggle. following the occupation of alcatraz island by the indians on november 20 last year, more than 100 indian tribes throughout the united states sent people to the island to express their support. this was only one striking instance of the indian struggle. a u.s. bourgeois news agency admitted recently that

a bumper-sticker used by indians was seen more and more frequently on u.s. streets and roads. since the killing by the indians during the war of self-defence in 1876 of u.s. general george custer who used to murder the indians, the bumper-sticker has always been used as a just warning to the u.s. imperialist elements that "custer died for your sins exclamation"

the struggle of the american indians is a just one. it is winning active support from an increasing number of the american people. the american indian people's struggle for liberation, merging with the american workers' movement and the struggle of other oppressed people including the afro-american struggle, will eventually put an end to the criminal rule of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class.

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ECONOMIC CRITICISM

# What Is the Essential Purpose of Sun Yeh-fang's "Doctrine of Profit in Command"?

by

Jen Ching-ko (任 经 革)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 25, 1970)

Sun Yeh-fang is again attacked in the following three articles for his arguments and views in favor of the "profit principle," "the primacy of the law of value," and "production first," all of which are said to be capitalist-oriented.--SCMP Ed.

The doctrine of "profit in command" is a product of capitalism and an important component part of the modern revisionist trend of thought. Its essential purpose is to break down the socialist system of all-people ownership and prepare the material foundation for total restoration of capitalism.

The great leader Chairman Mao points out: "In the historical phase of socialism there will still exist classes, class contradictions and class struggle, the struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism, and the danger of a capitalist comeback."

After the proletariat have seized political power and solved the question of ownership of means of production, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is centered on business operation and management in the economic sphere, but the focal point is still the question of

political power. The socialist system of all-people ownership is the economic foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, while the system of management is a form of expression of production relations. Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the bourgeoisie, who have lost possession of means of production, will often want to change the order by adopting the tactic of hitting at the heart and making a breach in business operation and management, in a vain attempt to break the socialist system of all-people ownership and subvert the proletarian dictatorship through changing the direction of business operation. This is the reality of class struggle which the proletariat must not ignore.

Modern revisionists betray the dictatorship of the proletariat and always oppose the bringing of proletarian politics to the fore. In the economic sphere they always hold up the principle of capitalist profit as the magic weapon of business operation and management and as a means of opposition to the command and leadership of proletarian politics over business enterprises.

Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i rabidly cried, "Do whatever is more profitable." His faithful pawn Sun Yeh-fang, holding the banner of "Improve the system of management," appealed to Heaven and Earth loudly, "Profit, profit!", for fully ten years. Full of admiration for profit, Sun Yeh-fang said it was "an enchanting witch," something which "a capitalist cannot forget even in his sleep" and which "propels the capitalist ceaselessly forward." He was pained to the heart at our eradication of the capitalist principle of profit, saying, "We must find it, discover it and respect it," and gnashing his teeth, continued, "Otherwise it will punish us even more cruelly than it has done the capitalists." He campaigned vigorously to "rehabilitate the reputation of profit, and clamored madly for a "higher position" for it. He worked everywhere and did his utmost to let profit determine everything, dominate everything and move everything about in the socialist economy. For the purpose of taking proletarian politics away from the commanding position and leading the economy of the socialist system of all-people ownership onto the evil way of capitalism by means of the principle of capitalist profit, he tried to elevate profit to the commanding position by resorting unhesitatingly to all ignominious means. How vicious his intention was!

In promoting the doctrine of "profit in command," Sun Yeh-fang's first argument was: Profit decides the direction of economic development.

He said: "To fight for increasing profit is to encourage business enterprises to fight for improving business operation and management and for increasing production."

He declared preposterously that in making capital investment, the State "must consider the average rate of profit from capital," and that "every yuan invested in an enterprise" should yield "one yuan of profit." All this is the capitalist's talk of making money.

Engels pointed out long ago: "From the bourgeois point of view, there is nothing in the world that does not exist for the sake of money, not excepting the bourgeoisie themselves, because they live for the sake of making money."

In a socialist society it is the socialist system of public ownership that decides the direction of economic development. Socialist enterprises exist certainly not for the sake of making money, but for the sake of the revolution and the people. In making money available for setting up factories and building business enterprises, the socialist State must make its investment subject to the needs of socialist construction, the needs of the people's livelihood, the needs of consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship, and the needs of support for world revolution.

Revolution is our life, and the seal of power our liferoot. We must never abandon the revolution for the sake of making profit, or lose our power in order to make money. We must strengthen planning and technical management and strictly carry out cost accounting, resolutely opposing not only the bourgeois young gentleman's style of extravagance and wastefulness, but more important still, the capitalist tendency of making money for the sake of getting rich--a tendency that runs counter to the interests of the proletarian revolution.

In promoting the doctrine of "profit in command," Sun Yeh-fang's second argument was: Profit dominates all economic activity.

He said: "(Profit is) the central target that sets in motion all other targets," and "In managing an enterprise, it will do for the State to grasp the profit target alone," and all other plans and targets "should be relegated from one level to another downward," so that "under the domination of the action of the law of value...the enterprises may make their own decision as to how they should be run."

It is quite clear that what he peddled was nothing but Liu Shao-ch'i's black goods of so-called "flexibility." Liu Shao-ch'i said: "If our economy is not so flexible and diversified as the capitalist economy, but is only rigidly planned, then how can there be any superiority in socialism?" All such nonsense was merely another form of expression of capitalist liberalism. It was a criminal scheme to oppose socialist planned economy and restore capitalism.

We know that the socialist system of public ownership requires planned and unified organization of every enterprise to carry out production activity. State leadership under unified planning is guarantee of the realization of planned economy. This is an important indication that socialist economy is superior to capitalist economy. Where there is "every enterprise making its own decisions," there will be no proletarian State unified planning and leadership. Where there is capitalist "flexibility and diversification," there will be no socialist planned economy. Without State unified planning and leadership and planned economy, there will be no economy of socialist system of all-people ownership and no socialism! What Liu Shao-ch'i, Sun

Yeh-fang and company hated was socialist planned economy, and what they loved was capitalist liberalization. How clearly defined their hate and love were!

In promoting the doctrine of "profit in command," Sun Yeh-fang's third argument was: Profit will rouse the "activism" of enterprise and personnel alike.

He said that profit "can push forward enterprise management," and that "in order to encourage enterprises which operate successfully, we may consider setting aside a certain proportion of that part of the profit in excess of the social average level of profits and giving it to the enterprises concerned as a reward."

That is clearly in the same tune as the counter-revolutionary economism sung by Liu Shao-ch'i. Speaking like a scab, Liu Shao-ch'i said preposterously, "If you don't pay more wages, there will not be enough enthusiasm for production and they will not produce for you well." He even shouted hoarsely, "Some material incentive is still necessary!" These howlings and cries revealed their ugly souls and showed that without the incentive of money, they would not be able to live on for one more minute! They looked at the world through the center hole of a cash, and regarded the socialist relationship between one man and another as a money relationship between the employer and the employee, and the heroic worker masses as a "mob" obsessed with money. It was the greatest slander against socialism and the biggest insult to the revolutionary workers.

The worker masses are the masters of the socialist country. In carrying out production and construction, we do not rely on coercion and "material incentive," but on the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and leadership of revolutionization over mechanization. The socialist system of public ownership relies on the idea of "wholehearted devotion to public interests" for its consolidation, but "material incentive" is a mercenary idea and arsenic enveloped in honey which stimulates the idea of private ownership and the idea of "working for money."

The worker comrades pointed out the heart of the matter: "Cash award, cash award! It is evil. It ruins a man and his soul, as well as the country and the people!" Liu Shao-ch'i, Sun Yeh-fang and their gang of clowns can never understand our lofty communist spiritual world in which we do not work for reputation or gain, fear neither hardship nor death, but are wholeheartedly dedicated to the revolution and the people. They can never understand our heroic will to produce for the revolution.

Sun Yeh-fang said in praise of the doctrine of "profit in command": "Enterprises may then each demonstrate its magical ability like the eight fairies competing with one another in prowess." That was indeed a wonderful self-confession. The "eight fairies" he mentioned were either the small handful of renegades, enemy agents, and diehard and unrepentant capitalist-roaders who had infiltrated our forces on the economic front, or unreformed

landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad characters and Rightists in society. What he meant by "Each may then demonstrate its magical ability" was that these demons and monsters should be allowed to demonstrate magical abilities in misappropriating and stealing State funds and in illegal profiteering. It was Sun Yeh-fang's attempt to provide the class enemy with a "pass" in the form of the doctrine of "profit in command," so they might freely undermine socialism.

Sun Yeh-fang used a provocative slogan, which was to "Open...the gate to the sacred gardens of the systems of all-people ownership!" Not a single word need be added to this slogan to show the wolfish ambition of the counter-revolutionary. With "profit in command" as a black hand, he tried to "open" the gate to our socialist enterprises in order to let in the capitalist orientation of business operation, capitalist liberalization, and the capitalist relationship between capital and labor, so as to change the socialist orientation of business operation, the socialist planned economy and the socialist relationship between one man and another, and so totally restore capitalism. This is the essential object of the doctrine of "profit in command."

What deserves attention is that another view has emerged in the current criticism and repudiation of the doctrine of "profit in command." It is called the doctrine of "abolition of profit." The view mixes up the basic difference between the effort of socialist enterprises to increase capital accumulation for the revolution and the pursuit of profit by capitalist enterprises. This is a variation of the doctrine of "profit in command" under the new situation, a new trend of the class struggle. Its harm is no less than that of the doctrine of "profit in command." Revolutionary comrades must not be deceived.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "A socialist economic enterprise must do everything possible to fully utilize its manpower and equipment, improve organization of labor, improve operation and management, increase the rate of labor productivity, economize all manpower and material supplies possible, and carry out labor emulation and economic accounting, so as to lower costs year after year and increase personal income and capital accumulation."

We must hold high the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, further criticize Sun Yeh-fang's doctrine of "profit in command" and its variant the doctrine of "abolition of profit," keep in mind the whole situation of the revolution, improve operation and management, strengthen economic accounting, ceaselessly increase capital accumulation and expand re-production, and fight for better keeping the power of socialist finance and consolidating and developing the socialist system of all-people ownership and the dictatorship of the proletariat!

* * *

# Criticism of Sun Yeh-fang's "Law of Value First"

by

Mu Tzu-wen (穆自文)
of Changchun No. 1 Motor Works

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 25, 1970)

Counter-revolutionary revisionist Sun Yeh-fang cried hoarsely, "Of the thousands of laws, the law of value comes first." He also said preposterously, "The planned and proportionate development of the national economy is possible only on the basis of the law of value."

What does that mean? It is an effort to boost the role of the law of value. In other words, it is an effort to replace socialist planned economy with the capitalist law of value.

In a capitalist society, the capitalists compete with one another in their pursuit of profit, putting production in an anarchic state. Under such circumstances the law of value spontaneously plays the role of regulator of production.

But with the change in the social system, the function of the law of value will also necessarily change. In our socialist society, where the dictatorship of the proletariat is established and the system of public ownership of means of production has come into effect, the character and object of production becomes different from that of capitalist production. Consequently the role of the law of value also undergoes a radical change.

The object of proletarian revolution is to establish proletarian political power by revolutionary means and, using this political power, reform the old economic system left over by capitalism and establish a socialist economic system.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, saying, "Political work is the lifeline of all economic work." Socialist economy is the material basis of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It serves proletarian politics and the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship. Therefore it must be a planned economy under the centralized and unified leadership of the Party and the State. In particular, since socialism is a system of public ownership and such important means of production as factories, mines and land have withdrawn from the realm of commodity and labor is no longer a commodity but the master of means of production, the role of the law of value is greatly reduced in scope. It is being steadily reduced with the development of socialist construction.

Our Motor Works, for example, is under the centralized and unified leadership of the Party. On the basis of the needs of the revolutionary situation and the people, the State decides on a production plan for automobiles. The plan is arranged according to the unified planned economy of

the State and to the plan of proportional development. The plan calls for intensifying of the Party's political leadership, mobilizing of all active factors, full exploitation of the workers' enthusiasm for revolution and production, and fulfilling of the task of automobile production with greater, faster, better and more economical results. With regard to the marketing of products, the State makes allocations and distribution in accordance with the actual needs of all departments and at a unified price set by the State. In this way the law of socialist planned and proportionate, high-speed development replaces the law of value, playing the role of regulator of production.

It is not difficult to see that by crying, "Of the thousands of laws, the law of value comes first" and "The planned and proportionate development of the national economy is possible only on the basis of the law of value," Sun Yeh-fang's criminal purpose was to mix up the basic difference between the socialist economy and the capitalist economy, obliterate the class content of the socialist economy, disintegrate our socialist economy with the law of value, and create public opinion in preparation for total restoration of capitalism. Therefore, we must never relax our revolutionary vigilance.

While crying "The law of value first," Sun Yeh-fang hurriedly came to our Motor Works, where he spoke at great length and viciously attacked and depreciated our socialist general line and the mass movement of comparing with, learning from, and catching up with the advanced and helping the backward. He said preposterously, "The law of value is in fact another form of proposition of the general line" and "The law of value provides an objective standard for the 'comparing, learning, catching up and helping' movement." Here he tried to put a red mantle over the capitalist black ware of "the law of value first" which he promoted.

The launching of a mass revolutionary emulation of comparing, learning, catching up and helping campaign in our socialist enterprise was for the purpose of better implementing and carrying out of the general line of "exerting the utmost, aiming high, and building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results" and the great guideline of "Grasp revolution, stimulate production" laid down by Chairman Mao. The first and foremost thing in the socialist revolutionary emulation was emulation of revolution, which commanded production and set it in motion. It was also for the purpose of more broadly rousing and organizing the broad revolutionary masses to throw themselves into the great socialist construction movement with the greatest revolutionary ardor and sky-rocketing revolutionary enthusiasm, so as to realize communism at an early date. This was completely unrelated to the law of value. How can the law of value be used as a standard for measuring the strongly political revolutionary emulation of comparing, learning, catching up and helping movement?

If the socialist revolution emulation had been launched according to Sun Yeh-fang's distorted "objective standard," then would not "production first," "targets first," "profit first," etc. have become standards for

measuring the results of the emulation? Would it not have been capitalist free competition? Thus it may be seen how vicious Sun Yeh-fang's intentions were!

The general line of "exerting the utmost, aiming high, and building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results" is the great leader Chairman Mao's creative, brilliant development of Marxism-Leninism. It correctly reflects the demand of our objective economic laws and also attaches great importance to the activism of the masses of the people. It is a great guideline and basic guarantee for the realization of a big leap forward in our national economy, a great strategic guideline for our race with imperialism and modern revisionism for time and speed, and a golden bridge to communism for our country. It can never be mentioned in the same breath as the law of value with which the capitalists pursue profit and develop capitalism. Mortally afraid of the general line for building socialism and bitterly hating it, Sun Yeh-fang viciously attacked it in coordination with class enemies both inside and outside the country, and ignominiously distorted the spiritual essence of the general line. However, the general line will certainly not lose its splendor in the least because of the buzzing of several flies near the end of the year.

* * *

# What Was Sun Yeh-fang's Object of Trumpeting Forth "Production First"?

by

Ch'en Ken-huan (陈根焕)
Worker-technician of Limousine Plant, Changchun
No. 1 Motor Works

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 25, 1970)

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: Politics is the supreme commander and the soul, and "Political work is the lifeline of all economic work." Sun Yeh-fang, however, sang a tune contrary to this brilliant directive of Chairman Mao.

In a black "report" which he made in the Motor Works in 1964, he nakedly cried, "What is the standard for the successful operation of your Motor Works? Putting politics in command is important. But how is politics to be actually put in command? In the final analysis, by producing more automobiles faster, better, and in a more economical way."

He also said preposterously, "True revolutionization depends on whether productivity is developed and whether continuous progress is made in technology."

According to Sun Yeh-fang's logic, politics will be in command, man's ideological revolutionization will be accomplished, and the enterprise will be successfully run if only productivity is developed, progress is made in technology, and automobiles are produced. On the other hand, "everything will be empty if production is not carried out well."

In a word, "Politics-in-command must be implemented in production." It is clear that in the eyes of Sun Yeh-fang politics is only a signboard, while production alone is something "real and solid." It is not difficult to see that these preposterous views of Sun Yeh-fang are really counter-revolutionary revisionist goods like "production first," "technique first," and "professionalism first."

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Absence of a correct political viewpoint amounts to absence of a soul." A worker who does not know for whom he is producing is like a blind man walking--without direction. We carry out production successfully, develop productivity and raise our technology to a higher level, not merely for the sake of "turning out more automobiles faster, better and in a more economical manner" as Sun Yeh-fang said we were, but in order to serve the Chinese people and the people of the world, further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and carry through the socialist revolution to the end. Therefore we avidly study Chairman Mao's works, let the thought of Mao Tse-tung command our everything and direct our fighting, increase our consciousness of the class struggle

and the struggle between the two lines, and carry out ideological revolutionization well, so we may create still greater wealth for, and make still greater contribution to, the socialist motherland.

Sun Yeh-fang, on the other hand, declared that "producing more automobiles faster, better and more economical manner" was the "standard of successful operation" of an enterprise. That is only his deception. He tried to make us workers absorbed in our jobs without being concerned with politics and lead us to the evil way of capitalism. That was his daydream!

The relationship between politics and production, technology and professional work can never be a relationship between equals. Still less can politics be placed in a subordinate position under production, technology and professional work. The relationship between politics and production can only be a relationship between the leader and the led, the supreme commander and his subordinates.

As Chairman Mao has pointed out, "Thought and politics are also the supreme commander and the soul. If we so much as slacken our ideological and political work in the least, economic and technical work will surely go astray."

Therefore, if we want to run our socialist enterprises successfully, we must firmly insist on putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command, bring proletarian politics to the fore, and carry out man's ideological revolutionization in a big way. This is a thousand-year long-term plan for further consolidating the economic foundation of the proletarian dictatorship and insuring that our enterprises will forever advance in the direction of socialism while preventing any capitalist comeback.

I am a technician promoted from an electroplating and buffing worker. In the practice of the three major revolutionary movements, I deeply realized that without putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command and bringing proletarian politics to the fore, there would have been no leap forward in socialist industry.

Take for example our country's first new buffing machine which our workshop has successfully trial produced. What was in our mind when we made the machine was not innovation for the sake of innovation and still less our personal glory, but the finding of our own way for our electroplating and buffing industry and the winning of glory for the great leader Chairman Mao and for the great socialist motherland. What we relied on was the direction provided by the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung for our fighting, and what we followed was the road of self-reliance and hard work. When raw materials were lacking, we, braving the severe cold and pushing small carts ourselves, went to look for usable material in the scrap iron dump. We had no processing equipment, but developing the spirit of "the foolish old man who removed mountains," we produced parts and accessories piece by piece with a hammer, a grinding wheel, a file, and a plane-iron. Having studied in a primary school for only 5½ years, I did not know how to

make a drawing, but I learned to do it while doing my job in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Learn to make war by making war."

In this way, under the illumination of the light of Mao Tse-tung's thought and with the support of the newborn red political power, a new-type buffing machine, which the "slaves of foreigners" did not even dare to think of making, was finally successfully produced by us electroplating workers. This irrefutable fact gives Sun Yeh-fang a resounding slap in the face. It eloquently proves the great truth of Chairman Mao's statement, "Spirit may turn into matter."

What was Sun Yeh-fang's object of trumpeting forth "production first"?

Sun Yeh-fang tirelessly peddled the black goods of "production first." The true reason is that he opposed the strengthening of the Party's leadership over the enterprises, the bringing of proletarian politics to the fore, and the insistence on putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command. He also schemed to usurp the leadership of the proletariat over our socialist enterprises, bring about "peaceful evolution" in the economic sphere, sabotage the economic foundation for socialism, cause our socialist enterprises to deteriorate and become capitalist enterprises, break the proletarian dictatorship, and restore capitalism in our country. If Sun Yeh-fang's scheme had succeeded, "The dictatorship of the proletariat would change into a capitalist dictatorship, and moreover a reactionary, fascist-type dictatorship." Millions of heads would roll on the ground and our working class would suffer again what they had suffered before. That is what we must not allow to happen.

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CLASS STRUGGLE IN ECONOMIC SPHERE

## Revolutionary Committee of Commercial System in Lin-i Hsien Mobilizes the Masses To Carry Out Revolutionary Mass Criticism in Depth

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 25, 1970)

Some cadres of the commercial agencies of Lin-i hsien, Shantung, thought that there was nothing left in their agencies for class struggle after the purging of bad men from the commercial ranks. The revolutionary committee of the commercial system, however, corrected this belief by organizing the cadres and the masses for renewed study of Mao thought and criticism of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA Tsinan, January 23) The revolutionary committee of the commercial system in Lin-i hsien, Shantung Province, tightly grasps the class struggle in the realm of economy and mobilizes the masses to relentlessly criticize the tendency toward capitalism and to deal a telling blow to the handful of class enemies who sabotage the socialist system of ownership, thus further consolidating and developing the socialist economy.

When the commercial system of Lin-i hsien started to grasp the class struggle in the realm of economy, some cadres and some of the masses had some living ideas. Some of them held that "the commercial ranks carried out the rectification campaign every year, and a group of undesirable elements were dragged out during the purification of the class ranks, so that there was not much left to be done." Some others held that "the system of State-operated commerce was elaborate and cannot have any big loophole."

The revolutionary committee of the commercial system of this hsien was of the opinion that some people had these living ideas because they did not understand sufficiently the severity of the attacks launched by the bourgeoisie on the proletariat in the realm of economy. To remove these ideological obstacles, it immediately set up a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class and organized the members of the leading groups and the backbone elements of the units under it to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's theories on classes and class struggle, to review the history of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in their units, to relentlessly criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle," to extensively examine the sabotage activities perpetrated by the class enemies in the realm of economy, thereby heightening the consciousness of the revolutionary cadres and the revolutionary masses in the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

To educate and mobilize the masses in a better way, members of the revolutionary committee of the commercial system in this hsien went deep into the hsien-operated foodstuff company about which the masses were very critical, and organized and mobilized the masses to detect a handful of bad elements who misappropriated and stole public funds and property.

Immediately after that, the revolutionary committee used the facts revealed in this company to teach all another lesson. After seeing the living facts of the class struggle, the broad revolutionary masses of the commercial system of this hsien deeply realized that the class struggle in the realm of economy was not unworthy of being grasped but must be grasped without fail.

A struggle to defeat the attacks launched by the bourgeoisie on the proletariat in the realm of economy was unfolded. But the leading members of some units and some of the revolutionary masses cherished a kind of purely military viewpoint, thinking that "grasping the class struggle in the realm of economy meant just reckoning the accounts, inspecting the warehouses and dragging out those who misappropriated and stole public funds and property and speculated in the market." Therefore, they only selected some people who had professional skills, detained them and reckoned the accounts and examined the warehouses under their charge, and they did not mobilize the masses with fanfare.

In view of this state of affairs, the revolutionary committee of the commercial system again set up a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class attended by members of the leading groups and the backbone elements of the units under it, and organized them to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teachings, "Political work is the life blood of all economic work." It also educated all by showing them the example of the colliery construction company which brought proletarian politics to the fore, gave the masses free rein and subsequently scored remarkable results in the struggle. After this study, comrades participating in the study class further understood that the class struggle in the realm of economy was not just an economic campaign but, what was the more important, a political campaign.

With their thinking enhanced, the leading members of various units unanimously went deep into the first line of the class struggle and boldly mobilized the revolutionary masses employed by the commercial system and the poor and lower-middle peasants who were familiar with the conditions of this commercial system to grasp the new trends of the class struggle in the realm of economy and to actively carry out revolutionary mass criticism. The handful of class enemies saw the advent of their doomsday and deliberatedly spread the fallacy that "one who often walks by the river cannot keep his shoes dry" and "one who does economic work keeps the money and the store and easily makes mistakes," in a vain attempt to confuse the masses and to cover themselves. The broad revolutionary masses relentlessly criticized this reactionary theory and very quickly dragged out a handful of bad elements who stole public funds and property.

The revolutionary committee of the commercial system again took these rascals as the target and mobilized the masses to relentlessly criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and to unsparingly criticize the bourgeoisie, thereby making all learn an impressive lesson and see more clearly that the bourgeois "self" was the cause of all evils. The masses were determined to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a lively way, to destroy the self and establish devotion to the public, to thoroughly change their world outlook, to build a Great Wall to prevent and combat revisionism ideologically, to resist erosion and refrain themselves forever from being eroded, to grasp financial power tightly for socialism, and to contribute strength toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

While tightly grasping the class struggle in the realm of economy, the revolutionary committee of the commercial system of Lin-i hsien actively organized the broad masses of revolutionary commercial workers to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teachings about strictly distinguishing and correctly handling the two qualitatively different contradictions, to conscientiously implement the Party's policy, to unite with all forces that could be united, and to deal a telling blow to the handful of class enemies.

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INTERNAL VIEWS ON JAPAN

## Refutation of Sato's Clamor for So-called "Fulfillment of International Obligations"

by

Ch'ien Feng (前锋) Chao I-chün (赵亦军)
and Chiang T'ao (江涛)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 30, 1970)

History has entered the great 70's of the 20th Century. As the proletariat and revolutionary people in the world are confidently advancing on the road of revolution the reactionaries are having their "fortune" told about their future. Prime Minister of the reactionary Japanese Government Eisaku Sato declared fanatically during the New Year that the 1970's is "an era for Japan to fulfill international obligations in a manner commensurate with her national strength."

What does the "fulfillment of international obligations" shouted by Sato mean?

The so-called "fulfillment of international obligations" used by imperialist bandits has always been a synonym of their aggression against another country. The banner used by US imperialism to bully others in the world as well as oppress, enslave and slaughter the peoples in the world has been the "fulfillment of international obligations" and the like. The purpose of the Japanese reactionary chieftain's clamor about the "fulfillment of international obligations" is none other than following the "example" of his backstage backer US imperialism and engaging in the dirty act of outward expansion and aggression.

During the 1960's Japan's economy expanded malignantly; but Japanese reactionaries think they are now fully fledged and incessantly claim to be a "great power," clamoring that it wants to "play the principal role" in the aggression against Asia. Sato and other reactionary chieftains clamored arrogantly that Japan will soon enter into the "New Pacific Era" in which it will be able to bully others and that Japan "must establish a worldwide outlook backed by our economic power which ranks second in the free world." Class A war criminal Nobusuke Kishi also clamored energetically that Japan must "create a New Asia of the 70's" and "replace" the United States to "assume the responsibility of defending Asia and building up Asia." All these clamors disclosed the designs of the Japanese reactionaries to engage in a large-scale aggression expansion in Asia and the Pacific area.

The Sato administration has always followed US imperialism, colluded with the Soviet revisionists and reactionaries of all countries, remained hostile toward China, and opposed to the national democratic revolutionary movements of the peoples of all Asian countries. The Sato administration continues to "uphold" the Japan-US "Security Pact," or the

Japan-US military alliance, which points its spearhead against socialist China and the countries in Asia, steps up Japan-US military collusion under the camouflage of the "return of Okinawa," and further ties Japan on the chariot of aggression of US imperialism. In response to Nixon's so-called "New Asian Policy" the Sato administration actively serves as the military police in Asia in a futile attempt to round up the reactionaries of all countries to establish a clique of military aggression backed by the United States and using Japan as the "backbone" to act inimically against the people of China and other Asian countries. This is the "international obligations" which the Japanese reactionaries want to "fulfill"!

Waving the banner of "sovereignty and defense," Japanese reactionaries energetically expand armament and prepare for war, clamoring to engage in "localized" wars of aggression by using the "Self-Defense Force (Note: I.e., the Japanese Army, Navy and Air Force) as the principal force" with the support of US imperialism. They also clamored about sending their fleet to "defend" the Strait of Malacca and establish their power at sea. These are the "international obligations" which Japanese reactionaries want to "fulfill"!

Japanese reactionaries included Chinese territory, Taiwan Province, Korea, Indo-china, etc., into Japan's sphere of "defense" and clamored to use force to hinder the Chinese people in their liberation of their own territory of Taiwan Province and to engage in aggressive adventures against Korea and other areas. These are the "international obligations" which the Japanese reactionaries want to "fulfill"!

Waving the banner of "cooperation" and "aid for development" the Japanese reactionaries engage in economic expansion and infiltration against countries in Southeast Asia, rob them of their resources, ruin the local national industries, control their economy, and strive to include these countries into Japan's sphere of colonization so as to renew their dream of "Greater East Asian Sphere of Co-prosperity." These are the "international obligations" which the Japanese reactionaries want to "fulfill"!

Memory is still fresh in the minds of the people in Asia and the Pacific area about the Japanese militarists' launching of the war of aggression and their crimes of slaughtering and robbing the people of Asia. They are highly vigilant against the aggressive designs of the Japanese reactionaries. Acts of aggressive expansion by the Japanese reactionaries in Asia and the Pacific area can only arouse strong resistance and counter-attack from the people in Asia and the Pacific area which will make the Japanese reactionaries encircled by the people of all countries.

Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "Imperialist wolves must remember, the era when they were free to change the fate of mankind and rape the countries in Asia and Africa has gone forever and will never return."

Today it is the Asian people, not the US-Japanese reactionaries, who will decide the fate of Asia. Like US imperialism and reactionaries of all countries, the Japanese reactionaries always over-estimate their own strength and under-estimate the strength of the people. They think they can have invincible power and bully others in Asia and the Pacific area as long as they have some economic power, steel, guns, airplanes, and warships plus the US atom bomb and its "nuclear umbrella." This is indeed absurd and fanatic to the extreme! Does US imperialism not claim to be "strong"? But it is only a paper tiger to scare people. It betrayed its original nature over and over again on the battlefield of Korea, on the battlefield of Vietnam, and everywhere in the world. US imperialism has already been trapped in dilemmas at home and abroad and driven into a blind alley. Even the chieftain of US imperialism Nixon himself had to admit that the present moment was the most "difficult period" "in the history" of the United States. The Japanese reactionaries are in a worse position when compared with their backers behind the stage. If the Japanese reactionaries decide to go it their way and follow the old road of the militarists, what is waiting for them can only be a fate sadder than that encountered by the Japanese militarists in the 1940's.

The 1970's is definitely not an era for the imperialists and reactionaries of all countries to bully others but one for the revolutionary storm of the people to develop further in the whole world and one in which the collapse of the imperialists and reactionaries will be accelerated. At present great socialist China is developing and growing stronger and stronger, the revolutionary struggle of the Japanese people is advancing forward, and the revolutionary struggle of the people of all countries in Asia is breaking out everywhere. The future of Asia belongs to the people of the countries in Asia. The efforts of the Japanese reactionaries to change the general historical trend is only like those of a grasshopper trying to stop the coach or an insect trying to shake the tree.

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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

## Shaoshan Armymen and Civilians Unite As One in Struggle

(NCNA-English Changsha, Feb. 4, 1970)

in line with chairman mao's great teachings "support the army and cherish the people" and "support the government and cherish the people", the armymen and civilians in shaoshan in central china's hunan province, birthplace of the great leader chairman mao, have united as one in their struggles and formed an indestructible militant bastion.

### armymen and civilians form "red pairs"

when the ninth party congress opened on april first last year, all the comrades of the shaoshan production brigade party branch and the party branch of the guard company stationed in the locality got together to study chairman mao's latest instructions and the press communique of the ninth party congress. they reviewed the glorious fighting history of the chinese communist party, and discussed the great significance of the congress and the importance of strengthening the unity between the armymen and the civilians. they immediately adopted measures to help and learn from each other so that they would progress together. the armymen and civilians formed "red pairs".

last july, the guard company party branch elected a number of new cadres to their party branch committee. they are full of vigour and fired with enthusiasm. but a few comrades, having made some achievements, began to show signs of divorcing themselves from the masses. party branch secretary chen chih-jen led all the members of the party branch committee to the shaoshan production brigade party branch office and asked the comrades to help them overcome this shortcoming. liu hsiu-hua, vice-secretary of the shaoshan production brigade party branch, enthusiastically recalled how, over the past decades, they had maintained close ties with the masses and closely followed chairman mao in making revolution. learning much from the fine traditions of the shaoshan party branch, chen chih-jen led the members of his party branch in doing physical labour and carrying out military training with the fighters and having heart-to-heart talks with them. the fighters said that the hearts of the cadres had come closer to theirs.

the shaoshan brigade party branch also modestly learned from the guard company party branch which gives prominence to proletarian politics and created "four good" companies. during summer harvesting and planting last year, some comrades of the brigade party branch, content with the successive good harvests of previous years, began to slacken their efforts. bearing this question in mind, the party branch introduced the experience of the guard company party branch in doing political and ideological work, setting the orientation for the comrades of putting revolution in command of production. in line with chairman mao's teaching "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war", they brought about a new upsurge in the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. the guard company party branch, during this busy time, sent a mao tsetung thought propaganda team to various production teams in shaoshan to disseminate mao tsetung thought. in this way, the entire commune completed the harvesting and planting ahead of schedule. the

poor and lower-middle peasants said: "the p.l.a. experience in creating 'four good' companies has blossomed and borne fruit in shaoshan."

over the past year the two party branches have been united as one in their struggle along the road of continuing the revolution and have scored one victory after another. the shaoshan party branch has led the poor and lower-middle peasants in achieving outstanding results in both revolution and production, and, under the leadership of its party branch, the guard company was cited once again as a "four good" company.

## red propagandists

the members of the third production team of the taping production brigade in shaoshan live scattered in the mountains. the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi did his utmost in the past to obstruct construction in the shaoshan district. as a result, the commune members living in the mountains could hardly learn of chairman mao's instructions. this was bad both for revolution and production in the third production team.

on the evening news of the convening of the ninth party congress was issued, huang ting-peng, a "five-good" fighter of the guard company, and some of his comrades-in-arms set out to bring the very good news to the members of the third production team. it began raining heavily as they were going, but they continued to climb the mountains, their way lit by flashes of lightning. in the darkness, shrubs tore their uniforms and scratched their hands, but they went on stubbornly. after two hours of hard climbing, they brought the news to every household in the production team. this encouraged the commune members to still greater enthusiasm in grasping revolution and promoting production.

the fighters of the guard company bring chairman mao's instructions to the scattered homes in all weather. veteran fighter lo yun-yu brought chairman mao's instruction "unite to win still greater victories" to the production team and helped the commune members run a mao tsetung thought study class in which the poor and lower-middle peasants studied the great leader's instruction and analysed the new trend of class struggle in the locality. they found that a rich peasant was sowing discord among the poor and lower-middle peasants. they ferreted him out and sternly criticized him. this helped raise the commune members' consciousness of class struggle and strengthened their revolutionary unity. united as one, the team did a good job last year in grasping revolution and promoting production and grain output was far above the previous year's. the team was commended in the taping production brigade as a pace-setter.

## "they love their uniform, not silk and satin"

in the shaoshan village, files of militiamen drill on the parade ground early every morning. among them are militiawomen who act as guides at the exhibition hall attached to chairman mao's former residence. over the past few years they have enthusiastically propagated mao tsetung thought with profound proletarian feelings for the great leader chairman mao. at the same time, they have grasped gun firmly in hand, bravely safeguarding the revolutionary centre of shaoshan and making new contributions to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

last august some young women guides, complacent about the excellent situation at home and abroad, relaxed their preparedness against war. they thought that if war broke out, they had the heroic p.l.a. at the front and the 700 million people in the rear and it was enough for them to do their work well. learning of this, the party branch of the guard company started a mao tsetung thought study class for them. they conscientiously studied chairman mao's great teaching: "we have won great victory. but the defeated class will still struggle. these people are still around and this class still exists. therefore, we cannot speak of final victory. not even for decades. we must not lose our vigilance." in the light of this teaching, they analysed the class struggle at home and abroad and this helped raise their consciousness of class struggle. since then, the militiawomen have maintained high revolutionary vigilance and stepped up their drilling, ready in coordination with the p.l.a. to wipe out any aggressors.

## EXEMPLARY PRODUCTION BRIGADE

### Poor Mountain Village in South China Transformed by Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Nanning, Feb. 4, 1970)

in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members of a production brigade in south china have transformed their poor mountain village into a prosperous new socialist village.

the sanlung production brigade of the tsoteng people's commune in tientung county, kwangsi chuang autonomous region, lacked water resources and was grain deficient. the poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members of the brigade began a battle against nature in 1964. the brigade has had rich harvest every year since and now has surplus grain and increased its public accumulation funds.

the brigade is situated in barren hilly country, in western kwangsi. the peasants had great difficulty in getting drinking water in dry seasons and in the winter. half of the brigade's land was scattered in 45 valleys that suffered chronic water-logging. the other half lay on rocky slopes.

chairman mao's great call in 1964 "in agriculture, learn from tachai" reached the brigade. the commune members said: "chairman mao has pointed out the road. we will be successful in the battle against nature." they brought hoes and chisels to construction sites and began to dig wells and build ponds in order to store up water.

the project needed a large amount of sand, but the village had none.

the commune members developed the spirit of daring to think and act. they would reduce rocks to sand. they found a kind of stone which is easy to break up and used hammers to pulverize it. with arduous work over one winter and the next spring, the brigade dug seven big wells and built 79 ponds. now the peasants have drinking water from their own village.

having solved the problem of drought, the sanlung people began to tackle the problem of water-logging. they had to dig

drainage ditches in their valleys and discover where the flood water finally went underground.

huang tso-chin, party branch secretary and political instructor of the militia, organized the masses to make investigations. they chose rainy days to investigate the topography of the water-logged part of these valleys and note the direction in which flood water flowed and where it finally disappeared. with the clues given by old peasants, huang tso-chin finally found the drainage spot at the foot of a mountain.

then, a "people's war" was launched to dig ditches and enlarge the spot. everybody went to the valleys to take part in the battle against water-logging. once militia platoon leader, who was in charge of ditch digging, suffered from a nose bleed, but he applied some medicinal herbs and went on digging. he dug more than seven cubic metres of earth and stone that day. to step up the pace of blasting, the deputy brigade leader used a 15-kilogramme chisel to make the blast holes. although his hands were blistered, he kept at it and bored more than four metres every day. all the people who took part in the battle displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. they completed in two months the amount of work scheduled for four months. a 1,500-metre-long drainage ditch over two metres wide and deep was completed. the ditch leads to the spot where the flood water drains underground. in this way, they transformed nearly seven hectares of former water-logged farmland into good farmland.

although an exceptionally prolonged drought, and then an immense flood, hit santung in 1967, an excellent harvest was still achieved. having solved the problem of both drought and water-logging, the people of santung, following chairman mao's great teaching "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", decided to produce more grain in support of the world revolution.

the land on the mountain was small plots scattered on the steep rocky slopes, and it was all poor land, mostly stones and rocks. they faced the problem of how to transform this land.

the poor and lower-middle peasants pooled their wisdom and decided to use manpower to blast open the rocky mountains and build stone contour ridges to form terraced fields so that they could prevent soil erosion, enlarge the acreage and raise production.

right after the 1967 spring festival, lu chi-en and three other old poor peasants organized a "foolish old men's team" to build contour ridges and set out to work, braving snow and wild wind. working with the spirit of the foolish old man, they dug for more than a month and built 70 sections of stone wall on the mountain slopes to terrace 70 small plots. that autumn, they brought in a good harvest.

thus food crops were grown in stony soil. the news of their success attracted the attention of the whole production brigade. 54-year old huang ting-chen of chuang nationality who was suffering from a serious case of hepatocirrhosis refused to be left out in making revolution. he said: "it is not so important whether i'm cured. but the illness of our village, its barren hills and poor waters, must be cured". despite the urging of others to stay at home, he went up

the mountain and worked with the young people. when the pain was acute, he leaned against the hoe and continued to dig.

when some young people saw how ill he was, they offered to carry him home, but he insisted on staying at his post. despite his illness, he never took a day off or went to work late during the four months and more. after the contour ridges were finished, he joined in sowing maize on the newly reclaimed land.

huang ting-chen's revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death inspired the people of santung. they overcame numerous difficulties and fought bravely against nature without relying on the state for money or food. by dint of hard work, they have reaped one excellent harvest after another.

## DOMESTIC MARKET

### Brisk Peking Market for Spring Festival

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1970)

a brisk and prosperous atmosphere prevails in the markets of peking, capital of our socialist motherland, on the eve of the spring festival. a greater variety of goods is on sale.

at the beginning of this year, following our great leader chairman mao's teachings "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "develop the economy and ensure supplies", the workers and revolutionary cadres in finance and trade began to make preparations to supply goods meeting the needs of the people at the festival. their aim was to ensure that the workers, peasants and soldiers could spend a revolutionized and militant festival and devote their efforts to the rising new tide in industry and agriculture.

a great variety of goods are on sale in all shops, from the big department stores and bazaars downtown to neighbourhood shops for factories and mine areas and the rural outskirts. business is brisk. there are big stocks of food, cotton and edible oil. meat, eggs, chickens and ducks, dried and fresh fruit, sweets and cakes, cigarettes, wine and liquor, tea and other provisions are in good supply. although it is the depth of winter, large amounts of fresh cucumbers, tomatoes and other vegetables are on sale. the supplies of major consumer goods -- cotton cloth, clothing, synthetic textiles, knitwear, sewing machines, bicycles and transistor radios increased by a wide margin compared with the same period of 1969. in 1969 the supplies and sales of these goods reached an all-time high. with the rapid development of china's electronics industry, a greater variety of transistor radios is being turned out. more than 40 kinds are now on sale in the peking state department store alone, twice the number of varieties as at the time of the 1969 spring festival. the rural people's communes and their members bought in 1969 30 per cent to over 70 per cent more means of production, including chemical fertilizers, semi-mechanized farm implements and irrigation equipment, as well as consumer goods than in 1968. the supply of goods for the peasants on the outskirts of peking has been augmented for the forthcoming spring festival.

the unusually brisk peking market underlines the excellent situation in peking and other parts of china of industry and agriculture, which are advancing by leaps and bounds. peking's working class and poor and lower-middle peasants, who live near chairman mao, have closely followed chairman mao's great strategic plan and won victories in both revolution and production.

the trade department purchased one-third more machine-made consumer goods in 1969 than in the preceding year in terms of value. the volume of many types of commodities purchased last year was twice to three times that in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

commune members in the suburbs of peking overcame serious drought, water-logging and hailstorms and fulfilled or exceeded the state purchasing plan for major agricultural and side-line products, including grain, eggs, vegetables and milk last year.

on the basis of the rapid development of production, peking's municipal revenue in 1969 surpassed the past peak figure.

while the mass movement for struggle-criticism-transformation was developing in a deep-going way, the revolutionary committees and workers of peking's trade and finance took firm hold of the class struggle in the political, ideological and economic fields, in line with chairman mao's great teaching "never forget class struggle." they roundly criticized such counter-revolutionary fallacies of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi as the theory of the "dying out of class struggle", "profit first" and "material incentives". this helped raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle", they studied the brilliant three constantly read articles by chairman mao. this helped them understand more clearly the fundamental principle that the people's trade and financial work should serve proletarian politics, the development of socialist industrial and agricultural production and the livelihood of the workers, peasants and soldiers. now socialist thinking and working style in management is growing in the trade and financial departments, and outstanding instances of serving the people whole-heartedly have appeared one after another.

this year some of the wholesale companies eliminated more irrational rules and regulations. they supplied raw materials to factories, promptly purchased products and relayed consumers' opinions so that products better suited to the needs of the workers and peasants would be made. to help the people have happy spring festival holidays, many retail shops, restaurants, photographic studios, barber shops and bath-houses have arranged to serve the public during the festival. they have increased supplies and services. shops in industrial, mining and rural areas are sending out mobile service carts for the convenience of the people.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINESE TRADE DELEGATION

### Chinese Government Trade Delegation Returns to Peking from Visits to Albania and Guinea

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1970)

the chinese government trade delegation led by lin hai-yun, acting minister of foreign trade, returned to peking by plane yesterday afternoon after concluding its friendly visits to albania and guinea.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by leading members of the chinese government departments concerned, including li chiang and hsu yi-hsin.

xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and fode issiaga camara, charge d'affaires ad interim of the guinean embassy in peking, were present at the airport.

## JAPAN AND TAIWAN

### Reactionary Japanese Brass Plotting in Taiwan

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1970)

while reviving militarism and expanding its arms in preparation for war, the reactionary sato government of japan is showing more clearly its aggressive designs to grab china's sacred territory of taiwan.

the sato government recently sent air force major general minoru harada, fifth section head of the joint chiefs of staff of the defence agency of japan, to taiwan to plot and collude with the chiang kai-shek bandit gang.

in his talks with nixon, u.s. imperialist chieftain, sato blatantly claimed that china's sacred territory of taiwan province was "most important factor for the security of japan."

harada is the first japanese reactionary military man to go to taiwan after the nixon-sato talks. in his six-day stay in taiwan beginning on january 26, he held secret talks with chiang bandit gang military brass, and made "visits" to chiang gang military academies and military installations.

the reactionary sato government has many times sent top reactionary military men and a large number of military personnel of its ground, naval and air forces to taiwan to carry out counter-revolutionary activities and enter into military collusion with the chiang bandit gang. some of them go secretly or in the guise of businessmen and tourists, while others act under the cloak of "visits" and "tours". general yoshinide amano, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff of the defence agency of japan, lieutenant general hanzo urezawa, chief of ground self-defence forces cadres school, and others have gone to taiwan; and other japanese military personnel

very frequently make visits. this fully exposes the nefarious features of the japanese reactionaries who act as the gendarmes of asia and stubbornly pit themselves against the chinese people.

the chinese people are determined to liberate taiwan. the criminal schemes of the reactionary sato government, with u.s. imperialism backing it up, to step up the revival of militarism, carry out unbridled aggressive expansion and annex china's territory taiwan can never succeed.

## CHINA AND MOROCCO

### Chinese Red Cross Society Donates Woollen Blankets to Moroccan Flood Victims

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1970)

hsu po, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in morocco, yesterday morning called on lotfi, secretary general of the moroccan red crescent society, and handed to him a message of sympathy from the chinese red cross society to the effect that it had decided to donate 1,000 woollen blankets to the moroccan red crescent society as an expression of its sympathy for moroccan flood victims, according to a report from rabat.

in the message, the chinese red cross society expressed deep sympathy and sincere regards to the flood victims.

on behalf of the moroccan red crescent society, lotfi expressed gratitude to the chinese red cross society for its aid.

torrential rains brought serious calamity to the gharb plains, western morocco, at the end of last year as well as at the beginning of this year.

## CHINA AND TANZANIA

### New Tanzanian Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1970)

richard s. wambura, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the united republic of tanzania to the people's republic of china, arrived in peking today.

## New Tanzanian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1970)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, today accepted the credentials presented by richard s. wambura, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the united republic of tanzania to the people's republic of china.

tung pi-wu had a cordial and friendly conversation with the ambassador.

among those present on the occasion was vice-foreign minister chi peng-fei.

## CHINA AND US

### 136th Meeting of Sino-US Ambassadorial Talks to Be Held on February 20

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1970)

by agreement between the two sides, the 136th meeting of the sino-u.s. ambassadorial talks will be held in warsaw on february 20, 1970.

## US

### US Imperialist Lie About "Restraint" Exploded

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1970)

following is a commentary by hung chung-dung denouncing the nixon administration for backing israel in its aggression against the arab people. entitled "u.s. imperialist lie about 'restraint' exploded", the commentary reads:

at a time when israel, lackey of u.s. imperialism, launched frantic attacks against the arab people, nixon dished up on january 28 a painstakingly prepared statement through his mouthpiece mccloskey, u.s. state department spokesman. mccloskey declare pompously: "we have repeatedly counselled restraint on both sides in order to avoid the continuing cycle of attack and counter-attack by both regular and irregular forces." he also hypocritically expressed the hope that "the parties will restrain themselves against these activities". through mccloskey's mouth, nixon tried to deck himself out as an unbiased "judge". how shameless exclamation

the "restraint" bragged about by the u.s. imperialists is sheer humbug. since the u.s.-israeli war of aggression launched against the arab people on june 5, 1967, have the israeli aggressor forces ever "restrained" themselves from attacking the arab people? and has u.s. imperialism ever excercised any "restraint" in its military aid to

israel? no, not at all exclamation in his recent message to the "zionist congress", nixon wildly clamoured that the united states would continue to supply military equipment necessary to israel. a reward from the master makes the flunkey serve him more eagerly. it was with the aircraft supplied by nixon that the israeli flying bandits raided the arab people. israel has received from nixon 88 "skyhawks" while 51 "phantoms" are in delivery. is there a trace of "restraint" in this? to encourage israel still more in its aggression against the arab countries, nixon has openly announced not long ago that u.s. "citizens" are free to serve in the israeli aggressor forces. in other words, the united states can directly dispatch its military personnel, together with the israeli aggressor forces, to kill the arab people with u.s. guns and aircraft. is there a trace of "restraint in this? far from it, these are clearly activities of aggression, more wanton and more undisguised exclamation

iron-clad facts have shown that it is nixon who instigated israel, the rabid wolf, to launch barbarous attacks against the arab people in the past few days. it is again nixon who has equipped the israeli aggressor forces in redoubled efforts to wantonly bomb the arab countries. it is still this same nixon who has sent military personnel to join israel in massacring the arab people. nixon is a hangman whose hands are stained with the blood of the arab people.

what u.s. imperialism tries to "restrain" is not israel at all but the palestinian guerrillas who are persisting in armed struggle, and the heroic arab people who are carrying on the war of resistance. through the military strength of israel, u.s. imperialism is trying to force the arab people to lay down their arms and surrender. the lackey of u.s. imperialism is well aware of what his boss meant by "restraint". it is no wonder that israeli "defence minister" dayan, referring to the air raids on the united arab republic, arrogantly declared: "we have no other restrictions and we shall go as deep as we like." but the u.s. imperialists' calculations are merely wishful thinkipg. can it be that only u.s. imperialism and israel are to "continue the cycle" of their wanton aggression while the arab people should not move a finger in self-defence but resign themselves to extinction? this is sheer gangster logic exclamation

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "the imperialist wolves must remember that gone forever are the days when they could rule the fate of mankind at will and could do whatever they liked with the asian and african countries." the arab people are determined to strengthen their unity, grasp their guns tightly and carry through to the end the struggle against the u.s. imperialist and israeli aggression. whatever plots u.s. imperialism may hatch, they will certainly be smashed by the iron fists of the arab people.

CHINA AND YEMEN

## Chinese Economic and Technical Investigation Team Arrives in Aden

(NCNA-English Aden, Feb. 3, 1970)

a chinese economic and technical survey team arrived here by air yesterday at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of southern yemen.

welcoming the chinese team at the airport were shamshair taj mohammad, director of the ministry of economy and industry, and hussein saleh fadhli, director of the economic department of the foreign ministry, of southern yemen.

li chiang-fen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in southern yemen, was also present.

## Chinese Medical Team Arrives in Aden

(NCNA-English Aden, Feb. 3, 1970)

a chinese medical team arrived here yesterday by air at the request of the government of the people's republic of southern yemen.

welcoming the chinese medical team at the airport were mohammad saif thabet, permanent secreatry, and mohammad hasson shihab, under secretary, of the health ministry of southern yemen, and abdulla affara, superintendent of the republican hospital.

li chiang-fen, charge d'affaires ad iterim of the chinese embassy in southern yemen, was also present to welcome the chinese medical team.

mohammad saif thabet made a speech warmly welcoming the chinese medical team on behalf of the people and government of southern yemen. he said: "the southern yemeni people will never forget the enormous aid given by the friendly government of the people's republic of china. we are sincerely grateful to the friendly chinese government and chinese people led by the great leader chairman mao."

the head of the chinese medical team also spoke on behalf of all the members of the medical team.

END